

Sterling Silver

HALL MARKED

Salt and Pepper Sets

This line shows a large range in style. Plain, embossed, hand pierced, and cut glass silver mounted.

These sets are fitted in silk lined cases and present a very attractive appearance.

Particularly suitable for gift-giving.

Prices from \$5 to \$31.50

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewellers.

1017 Government Street

Victoria, B.C.

Things Which Help You Clean House

SCRUBBING BRUSHES, each, 35c and.....	25c
GOOD CORN BROOMS, each, 50c and.....	25c
MOPS, each, 50c and.....	25c
MOP CLOTHS, each.....	50c
PEARLINE, two packets.....	25c
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, per packet.....	10c
GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER, per package.....	25c
WHITE SWAN WASHING POWDER, per package.....	25c
BON AMI, per package.....	15c
FURNITURE VENEER, per bottle.....	25c
AMMONIA, per bottle.....	25c
IMP SOOT DESTROYER, two packages.....	25c

MONDAY SPECIAL:

"QUICK CLEANSER," practically the same as Old Dutch Cleanser, Monday, four tins for 25c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers

1317 Government Street

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590

Our Up-to-Date Lines of

Footwear

Will Interest YOU

We are importers from the best factories in America

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

Many temperance advocates have been astonished to learn that a child drinking a pint of some tea-total beverage consumes more alcohol than is contained in half a pint of champagne. It's wise, therefore, to look for purity in soft drinks. "C. & C." Ginger Ale is famous for its purity and deliciousness. Its label, bearing the name of Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast, is a strict guarantee of its goodness. We have arranged to always keep a full stock of this unrivalled Ginger Ale, both the Aromatic and the Dry Imperial. For health's sake, do not put up with an inferior brand; if your dealer does not handle the "C. & C." ask him to kindly procure it from Pither and Leiser, corner of Fort and Wharf Streets.

BETTER FEELING IN COAL FIELDS

Good Prospects of Agreement Between the Miners and Operators

SUSPENSION NOT LIKELY

President Lewis Cordially Received By Officials of Companies

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 6.—Having completed arrangements, so far as the miners' representatives are concerned, for the meeting between the officers of the United Mine Workers and the anthracite coal operators in Philadelphia on Thursday next for the purpose of making a new agreement between the men and their employers, Mr. Lewis, national president of the miners' organization, left late today for Indianapolis.

Mr. Lewis will remain at the national headquarters until Tuesday, and will reach Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon. He put in a busy day in this vicinity, visiting Pittston and Hazelton for the purpose of inviting the individual operators to participate in next week's conference. Mr. Lewis called upon W. L. Cake, president of the Individual Operators' association, and extended him an invitation to attend the meeting, and it was accepted. The organization of which Mr. Cake is the president represents practically all the independent operators in the region, and he participated in the negotiations three years ago, when the present three years' agreement was arranged. This agreement expires on March 31.

There is a distinctly better feeling in the hard coal fields regarding the outcome of the negotiations. This is no doubt due to the cordial manner in which Mr. Lewis says he was received by the president of the coal-carrying roads when he met them individually in New York and Philadelphia to arrange a conference. Business men say they feel there will be no trouble, and that they look for only a short suspension of work. If, indeed, there is any stoppage in the mining of coal, the business interests of the entire region are almost unanimous for a three year agreement, in order to avoid an annual disturbance in business.

Neither Mr. Lewis, his associates, nor the operators in this section will discuss the situation in advance of the negotiations.

Not Talking.

Hazleton, Pa., March 6.—Asked whether he believed there would be a strike in the anthracite coal fields, President Lewis, just before leaving for the west, said: "Even if I knew I could not talk."

A meeting of the district executive board was held here this afternoon. It is reported that operators are willing to make certain concessions if the miners sign a long term agreement.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page 1—Members seek some changes. Powers watch Harbin affairs. Better feeling in coal fields. 2—Naval scheme is drawing attention. Local news. 3—Eighteen bills passed by the legislature. Local news. 4—Editorial. 5—Vancouver island and railway development. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. At the city hotels. General news. 6—News of the city. Obituary notices. The weather. Tide table. The Malls, when due, when closed. 7—Favors location in midst of city. Must see tramway within six months. To formally ratify water agreement. Local news. 8—In woman's realm. 9—Sporting news. 10—Marine news. 11—Social and personal. Local news. 12—Real estate advertisements. 13—Real estate advertisements. 14—Music and drama. General news. 15—Year of prosperity for Island cities. Glacial action in formation of earth. General news. 16—Additional sport. 17—Financial and commercial. The local markets. 18—Classified want ads and real estate ads. 19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches. 20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Types of new houses which are being erected in Victoria. 2—Views and reviews of the week's doings. Amateur photography. 3—The situation in the forbidden city. An Utopian state, not in the tropics, but in Alberta. 4—An hour with the editor. 5—Feminine fads and fancies. How the old pioneers ran amuck. 6—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere. A glance at Constantthope. Color schemes in houses. 7—For the young folks. 8—Fighting a typhoon on a U. S. transport.

South Australia Wheat Field.

Adelaide, S.A., March 6.—The Earl of Dudley anticipates that the Mallee wheat district will rival Manitoba in the future.

Railway Bills Passed

Ottawa, March 6.—The Commons has passed the bills respecting the Southern Central Pacific Railway company (Dr. McIntyre, Strathcona) and the Hudson's Bay and Pacific Railway company (Mr. Cash).

Head of Rubber Company Dies

Toronto, March 6.—H. D. Warren, president and treasurer of the Guttapercha and Rubber Manufacturing company, died at his home here last night after a lingering illness. He was born in Brooklyn in 1861.

Sale of Fish Prohibited

Ottawa, March 6.—An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the sale and export of black bass, muskings and speckled trout for five years from May 30, 1909, taken from the waters of the province of Ontario.

Conservation Commission.

Washington, March 6.—The conservation commission will continue its existence under the Taft administration. This conclusion was reached today at a conference between President Taft and the members of the joint committee representing the state conservation organization and the national organization appointed last December.

Clemency Refused.

Regina, Sask., March 6.—Word has been received from the department of justice at Ottawa refusing the petition for clemency in the case of the Evers brothers, serving two years and two and a half years in Prince Albert and Edmonton penitentiaries respectively for theft. The petitions were widely signed, and were headed by Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan.

CASTRO FORBIDDEN TO ENTER VENEZUELA

Ex-President Plans to Use Nicaragua as Base of Operations

Paris, March 6.—Senor Jose Paul, the Venezuelan envoy to Europe, has left here for Berlin. He is authority for the statement that President Gomez has forbidden both Cipriano Castro and his wife to enter Venezuela. He is of the opinion that Castro will proceed from Europe to Nicaragua, to consult with President Zelaya, of that country, who is his friend. He hopes to get in touch with his partisans in Venezuela from Nicaragua, but Senor Paul does not think he has any chance of success. The director of the French Cable Company, who was expelled from Venezuela some time ago by President Castro, has left France on the steamer Guadeloupe, for La Gueira and Caracas. He has full powers to treat directly with the Venezuelan government in settling the dispute with the cable company. As soon as this is accomplished, France and Venezuela will sign a protocol referring to arbitration all questions still pending.

DENIES RUMOR

Captain the Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, denied the rumor to the effect that he would shortly resign from the present provincial government owing to the pressure of his private business interests. The rumor was in circulation in Vancouver yesterday and was published in the World, the Liberal organ of that city.

Alleged "Dumping."

Washington, March 6.—The alleged practice of foreign manufacturers selling goods in this country at a price lower than that obtained at home was the subject of an inquiry introduced today by Mr. Galligan. The resolution, which was agreed to, directs the secretary of state to "procure through consular and other representatives abroad all available information relating to the practice of foreigners selling in this country at a price lower than the domestic prices set, and to communicate the information to the senate at the earliest possible date."

DANGERS OF AFRICA

Chicago University Professor Thinks Mr. Roosevelt Will Fall Victim to Fever

Chicago, March 6.—Theodore Roosevelt will never return to the United States alive if he carries out his announced intentions of exploring the dark regions of Africa in quest of big game.

This is the opinion of Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, whose prophecy is based upon his knowledge of the dangers of that country, particularly the insidious fevers, through his expedition to the Congo Free State. The ex-president, according to the educator, will invade a section of the country where few white men have dared to venture heretofore, on account of the fatal nature of the prevailing epidemic and the sleeping sickness.

"His danger," said the professor, "will not lie in the ferociousness of animals which dwell there, but in the fever which every explorer has come to fear and which have taken the lives of many adventurers. I have visited Africa and have known the extent of these. I had a fever peculiar to that portion of the country, I visited there nine different times and narrowly escaped with my life. The ex-president has not the temperament or the temper of a man who would withstand the dangers of the climate he plans to visit."

POWERS WATCH HARBIN AFFAIRS

Diplomatic Circles Feel Hopeful of Settlement Being Reached

RAILWAYS MAKE TROUBLE

Ambition May Be Curbed By Foreign Office at St. Petersburg

Struck by Engine.

Biggar, Sask., March 6.—Robert Heavy, night coal watchman on the G.T.P., was found dead on the track half a mile west of the station this morning. It is supposed that he was walking to his work facing a snow-storm when the engine struck him. His wife is in Ireland, and a married daughter lives here.

Winding-Up Order

Toronto, March 6.—An order for the winding-up of the Canada Plate and Sheet Steel Company, Limited, of Morrisburg, Ont., has been granted by Chief Justice Mulock, on petition of the American Securities company, a creditor to the extent of \$78,000. The liabilities are \$225,000, but the assets when realized on may show a small surplus. The liquidation entered upon is directed at the old company, not the new one.

For Criminal Negligence

Guelph, Ont., March 6.—Engineer Conrad Kennedy was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment this morning on the charge of criminal negligence in connection with the collision at Harriston on Jan. 27, in which Brakeman Smith and Fireman Root lost their lives. Sentence was suspended in the case of Conductor Fleming, Fireman Alexander and Brakeman Jackson and Burgman, who were also charged with criminal negligence.

P. E. I. Finances.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 6.—Premier Haszard in bringing down the budget last night estimated the ordinary expenditure next year at \$362,786; capital expenditure, \$30,423; revenue, \$370,195, a net increase of \$3,593 from last year. He expected the revenue to be increased over the above amount through refunds from the Dominion on account of certain payments in connection with the administration of criminal justice. The total debt of the province is \$850,611, against which there are assets at Ottawa of \$833,000.

BALKAN PROSPECTS

SOMEWHAT GLOOMY

Austria Refuses Intervention By Powers in Dispute With Servia

Berlin, March 6.—The situation between Austria-Hungary and Servia, arising from the efforts of the latter country to secure compensation for the annexation by the dual monarchy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, was today acknowledged to be disquieting. There is, however, this advantage, that the feelings of loyalty and affection towards the Mother Country entertained by the overseas dominions would operate as powerfully in the hour of trial as they did during the recent war in South Africa.

The situation stands as follows: Austria has undoubtedly renounced all her direct demands, both territorial and economic, but at the same time she charged Russia to place these demands before an international conference. Austria-Hungary declined to accept such a conference before the points at issue with Servia are settled.

Austria-Hungary is prepared to grant favorable commercial and economic compensation to Servia if Servia consents to negotiate direct, but a conference to be called to deal with these questions Austria-Hungary, with the support of Germany, would oppose any concessions. Austria-Hungary and Germany consider that a conference should be called to ratify agreements already made, and they do not recognize the right of the powers in any way to intervene in the questions concerning two independent nations. It is affirmed also that Turkey is inclined to hold a similar view.

The Porte fears that if such a conference is awarded Servia compensation from Austria-Hungary, then Servia would demand territorial compensation from Turkey.

The provisional commercial agreement between Austria-Hungary and Servia expires on March 31, and Austria-Hungary is willing to make the new agreement more advantageous if Servia will abstain from seeking foreign intervention, and settle the question alone. Up to the present time Russia has not intimated whether or not she will accept the Servian mandate to approach the powers.

Although there is no serious anxiety regarding the eventual peaceful outcome of this controversy, a certain disquieting tension was evidenced today in official circles.

Vienna, March 6.—Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade, has been instructed to inform the Servian government that owing to the attitude maintained by Servia for the last month the government of the dual monarchy, to its regret, has not been in a position to submit a renewal of the commercial treaty with Servia which expires on March 31, for parliamentary sanction. The Austro-Hungarian government, Count Forgach is instructed to add, cherishes the hope that Servia, as it is generally understood, has in accordance with the advice of the powers, decided to change her policy with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will notify Vienna of this wise resolution as well as of her intention to maintain peaceful and neighborly relations with Austria-Hungary. As soon as this notification is received, Austria-Hungary will be prepared to negotiate the questions of trade intercourse pending between the two countries.

Berlin, March 6.—The comments of the evening papers on the Austro-Servian situation are pessimistic, but hope is expressed that Russia soon will make known her intentions to favor a peaceful solution. The *Vossische Zeitung* summarizes the situation as follows: "Russia has an unthankful task. If she refuses to carry out the wishes of Servia, it is to be feared that Servia will throw herself upon the Austrian bayonets. If, on the other hand, Russia exercises the slightest compulsion on Austria-Hungary, it is probable that the dual monarchy will grasp the sword as the only means of cutting the Servian knot."

At a meeting of Chorlton union board of guardians, Mrs. Garrett moved that the clerk should inform the Manchester boys' and girls' refuges, which had asked the board if they had any children for emigration to Canada, that they did not intend to send any children to Canada during 1909. Mrs. Garrett did this because of unsatisfactory reports as to wages and general labor conditions in Canada. A member of the board proposed that before the matter was discussed inquiries should be made among the children as to whether any of them wished to go to Canada, as they had been told it was like going to a park. This was agreed to.

MEMBERS SEEK SOME CHANGES

Resolutions of Importance to Be Proposed in House of Commons

IMPERIAL STAFF SCHEME

Vote For Victoria Immigration Building Criticised in Supply

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Notice to Contractors

Architects are requested to submit drawings in competition for a combined passenger station and office building to be erected in Vancouver by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

The latest date on which competitive plans will be received is April 25th, 1909.

Application for the programme outlining the terms of the competition should be made immediately, by letter, to Mr. R. H. Sperling, General Manager, corner of Hastings and Carrall streets, Vancouver.

The owner reserves the right to reject any or all plans submitted.

British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C., March 1, 1909.

GARDEN SEEDS

Now is the time to begin planting—See our window display

MAY'S NORTHERN GROWN SEED, per packet..... 5¢
D. M. FERRY SEEDS, per packet..... 5¢
STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS, per packet 5¢

EARLY ROSE AND BURBANK SEED POTATOES
Per Hundred Pounds, \$2.25

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Telephone 312



Mr. Wise, Grocer, says:

The One Big Difference
between the Ordinary, Wooden, Wire-hooped Pail or Tub and the Pail or Tub made of **EDDY'S FIBREWARE** is that the Former loses its Hoops and Goes Back into the Pieces which Form it, while the Latter is a Solid, Hardened, Lasting Mass, without a Hoop or Seam.

And, besides, **EDDY'S FIBRE PAILS AND TUBS** have Many Features that you'd Never get the Good of if you Purchased the Inferior, Wooden Articles. Positively Perish in getting **EDDY'S**.

ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE, IN CANADA, ASK FOR **EDDY'S** MATCHES

JAP-A-LAC

Just before Spring cleaning there are a hundred and one things about the house that can be renovated with Jap-a-lac. You can use it to good purpose from the cellar to the garret.

20c, 35c, 60c and \$1.00 per can

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Telephone 812 708 Fort Street

Phenomenal Berries

One of the latest productions in small fruits. A good berry for table use, preserving and canning.

Logan Berries

No garden should be without a few plants of this delicious fruit. A very prolific bearer.

We have a large supply of clean, healthy plants of the above mentioned berries. Order early.

Jay & Co.

Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all staining, dirt, or tarnish—but won't wash.

Moore & Whittington Contractors and Builders Phone A750. Residence A680.

We have five choice lots under cultivation near the Carey Road and handy to the car on which we will build a comfortable two-room cottage and sell for \$1,500.

Small deposit and monthly payment.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON Contractors and Builders Phone A750. Residence A680.

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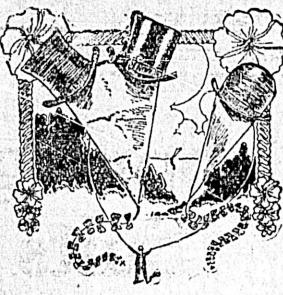
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SPRING BLOCKS

Christy's, Stetson's and Scott's newest Hats are here awaiting selection of smart dressers; all the new browns, sage, bottle and other greens; some have the bow at the back, all most becoming styles. Prices \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
The Gentlemen's Store 1112 Government Street

Nothing purer or better made than



Milk Chocolate Sticks, Medallions, Croquettes, Cream Bars etc. Have you tried Maple Buds?

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

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Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring

Electrical Fixtures

ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

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Stewart Williams, M. E. Hardwick.

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CITY AGENTS FOR

The Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, England.

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FOR SALE PRIVATELY

A quantity of first-class Household Furniture; also a few Houses and Building Sites.

Phone 1324.

H. W. Davies, M.A.A. AND SONS

Auctioneers, Valuators, Business Brokers, Job Stock Dealers, Real Estate Agents.

We Buy, Sell or Exchange

Anything under the sun.

Salesrooms, 1219 Douglas Street, Warehouse, 742 Fort Street.

WANTED:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Or any other goods, to any amount.

Auction Sale at Salesrooms

Every Friday 2 p.m.

House sale conducted by arrangement.

H. W. Davies, M.A.A. AND SONS

The Auction Experts.

Donations Acknowledged

The following list of donations are gratefully acknowledged at the Aged Women's Home for January and February:

January—Mrs. J. Heald, 3 dozen fresh eggs; Mrs. C. Kent, 2 dozen oranges and reading matter; Mrs. Jos. Phillips, cushion; Mrs. Holmes, Craigflower road, 2 quarts milk daily; Mr. J. E. Painter, 1 cord split wood; Mrs. Arthur Robertson, east, \$10.00; Mr. J. J. Wilson, \$5.00; A Friend, \$5.00; A Friend, per Mrs. Lite, \$2.00; A Friend, \$1.00; Mrs. Wm. Grant, \$2.00; Mrs. Frank Grant, \$2.00.

February—Mrs. A. Morley, corn.

Seed Potatoes

ARE SCARCE

We have large stocks of the following well known varieties: Early Rose, Rochester Rose, Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, Sutton's Reliance, Sutton's Superior.

Also a limited stock of Early King, first prize at Westminster fair 1902. Order early. We will reserve for you.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

EIGHTEEN BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

Week in House Was the Busiest Since Opening of Session.

The fact that eighteen bills were passed during the week in the legislature indicates the activity of that body between Monday and Saturday. Every effort was made by the Government to make expeditious work of the business of the session, and the results mentioned show that their energy was not entirely wasted. Of these bills seven were private measures and the remaining eleven public bills.

It was believed in the earlier part of the week that the session might be brought to a close by Friday night, or possibly by a Saturday sitting. But these hopes were dissipated when the Water Clauses Bill came up before the committee of the whole House. The length of the Bill, which contains 311 sections, would make it at best a slow order of business, while the continual protests lodged by the Opposition members have multiplied its vexatiousness several times. It is probable that several entire sittings will be devoted to the Bill this week. The field is fairly open now for the Water Bill and the Grand Trunk Pacific measure, the less important matters, as well as the private bills, being now well cleared from the order paper.

The principal point of contention in the Water Bill was the question of allowing an appeal from the decisions of the proposed board of investigation. This tribunal is to be appointed under the act for the purpose of adjudicating upon all water records, present and future, and the Bill as drafted made the board's decision final. On the instance of Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) provision was made for appeal to the full court, and to the supreme court when that has been established in the province.

The Medical Bill

The Medical Bill, which promised to evoke a great deal of debate in the House, passed through committee during comparatively mild weather. However, two of the most important sections, dealing with the definition of the words "practice of medicine" and therefore, defining the limitations of practitioners, were reserved for future debate.

The Medical Bill led to an interesting division in the House, one which knew no party lines whatever. This was over the five-year course of study in medical schools. The Bill provides that the Medical Council of British Columbia shall require an applicant for registration to produce a certificate from some medical school requiring a five-year course. This will take effect, practically speaking, in 1910, or in the case of students entering medical schools in 1912. Mr. Bowser thought the clause unfair to the schools now requiring a four-year course, while Dr. Young was enthusiastic in his support of the regulation. The attorney-general was voted down.

Not the least interesting of the week's debates were those on the resolution brought in by Mr. Oliver (Delta) and Mr. Haworththwaite (Nanaimo) respectively, and dealing with the price of coal and the local option question.

Some Resolutions

Mr. Oliver's contention was that it was "up to" the province to appoint a Royal Commission to find out whether or not a coal combine exists in British Columbia, and to inquire into possible methods of regulating the price of that commodity to the consumer. Represented by Dr. McGuire (Vancouver) the government wing maintained that the proper authorities to make such an investigation were to be found at Ottawa. Mr. McGuire brought in an amendment to this effect to Mr. Oliver's resolution, and was sustained.

The student of theoretical political economy would have been vastly edified to hear the views expressed in that debate by the members of the Socialist contingent. Both Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) and Mr. Haworththwaite (Nanaimo) took a highly intellectual view of the matter, maintaining that such things as the price of coal were regulated automatically by the law of supply and demand, and that if the coal operators were making undue profits, capital would be at once diverted to coal mines, and the prices forced down.

Mr. Haworththwaite's amendment regarding local option was also interesting, in that it commits the government to an entirely new policy on this question. The plan is to appoint a Royal commission to investigate the workings of the Gothenburg system, which maintains in Norway and Sweden, and see whether it can be introduced in this province. The opposition was a unit against the resolution, which was supported by a large government majority, and adopted.

Two points of order are hanging fire, pending the decision of the Speaker. As the rules of the House always come more into prominence as the session wears to a close, and the struggle between Government and Opposition waxes fiercer, it may be interesting to mention these matters.

Points of Order

The premier introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act, the main provision of which was a clause aimed to relieve small collieries, which are unable to support a separate board of examiners, by having a general board. The Bill passed through all the stages to third reading, and at that juncture Mr. Haworththwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment whereby Orientals would be excluded from obtaining certificates as qualified coal miners. When this was moved Mr. McBride declared that the member for Nanaimo was out of order, as the amendment had nothing to do with the main subject of the Bill. The Speaker reserved his ruling.

The other point of order came up in connection with a bill to amalgamate the mining rights and water rights of John Hopp in the Cariboo country. This bill was hotly opposed by the members for Cariboo, and by the Opposition generally. Finally Mr. Oliver (Delta) raised the question that the Bill was out of order as coming from a private member, and affecting the disposition of Crown property. It had been introduced by Mr. Thomson (Victoria). On this matter also the Speaker reserved his decision.

The List of Bills

The public bills passed during the week were as follows: The supply bill (minister of finance); a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act, by making safety-clutches compulsory (Mr. Haworththwaite); a bill to amend the Land Registry act (Mr. Bowser); a bill to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines act.

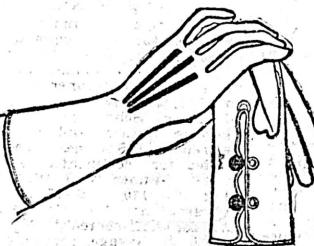
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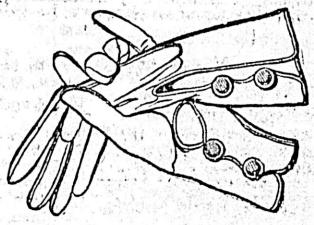
Costumes

WE CORDIALLY INVITE
you to visit our showrooms, where you will find a display of costumes, gowns, and coats of surpassing grace and beauty. We should deem it a favor if you would examine these exquisite creations, and note the perfect tailoring—but above all—we desire you should carefully examine the prices. You will be surprised at their moderation and wonder how such beautiful materials and workmanship can be sold at such low prices. You will then understand why the best and most economically gowned women in the West invariably equip their wardrobes at CAMPBELL'S. This season's prices should be within the reach of all, for instance: PRINCESS Gowns from \$16.50; LADIES' WALKING COSTUMES from \$12.75; MISSES' COSTUMES from \$12.75; and as for the bairns and baby, there is no end to the quantity, quality, and beauty of the wealth of garments we have provided for them.



Corsets

THE SHEATHLIKE FORM which is the predominating motif in all the prevailing costume fashions, necessitated a radical departure in corset shapes. We have all the new shapes in the leading corsets—new goods, fresh from the most renowned corsetiers, in such quantities and covering such a wide range as to make our corset department the best equipped in the West. The comfort of our customers, in the fitting and trying on of corsets, is a leading feature in our business. The pockets of our customers are never unduly taxed, as the following range of prices will abundantly demonstrate: "NEMO," self-reducing corsets, for which we are sole agents in Victoria, from \$3.50 to \$6.50. "LA VEDA," the queen of corsets, for which we are also sole agents, \$4.25 to \$6.25. "C. B." a la spirite, from \$1.50 to \$4.75. "W. B. uniform," from \$1.50 to \$4.50. "D. & A.," from \$1.00 to \$4.25. "CROMPTON'S CORSETS," from 90c. to \$2.75. "GIRLIE CORSETS," from 25c. up. HYGIENIC WAISTS, from 30c. up.



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LADIES' GLOVES
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The Ladies' Store
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Angus Campbell & Co. 1010 Gov't St. LIMITED.

FINE FRENCH GLOVES
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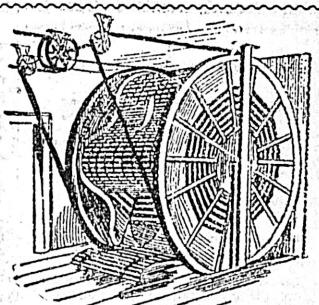
Spring Cleaning is Made Easy

With the Use of Our Electric Carpet Cleaner



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Carpets cleaned in this way last longer than those cleaned in any other way, because when a carpet is taken up the floor can be cleaned and if the carpet is worn in places it can be altered, thus the carpet wears longer and more evenly. Our charges are very moderate, being only



THE NEW WAY

ten cents per yard for taking up, cleaning and relaying. Now is the time to have your carpet work done; before the Spring rush begins. Send in your order early and we will not disappoint you.

"Veribrite"

The magic Polish for Furniture will help to make Spring cleaning easy. We have never had anything to equal it for cleaning and polishing furniture—old or new, it works wonders.

25c and 50c per Bottle

Come in and get a sample free.

Repairing

We make a specialty of Upholstery and Mattress Repairing. We have a splendid assortment of coverings. We will be pleased to call and give you a figure on your spring cleaning. Our help is experienced and obliging.

Dutch Auction

Are you going to let the other fellow get it? Remember some one has to decide the price on this handsome Mission Diningroom Suite. It is a snap at Monday's price, as the regular price was \$135.00.

Monday's Price \$101

10 Cent Parcel Delivery

the greatest convenience of the age. This service is yours for the small sum of ten cents within the city limits and fifteen cents in outlying districts for a package weighing from one to ten pounds. Be sure that the name, address and street number is legibly written. Then

Phone 129

We do the rest.

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
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Three months 1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, March 7, 1909

ISLAND DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of interest in the development of Vancouver Island is very gratifying. The people seem to be becoming thoroughly alive to this exceedingly important matter, and we predict that a public sentiment will be aroused that cannot be resisted. The question is not a mere passing one. It has a bearing upon the whole future. Pressed to its legitimate conclusion, it will mean that the people, who have for years hoped against hope to see the Island become what it is fitted by nature to become, will have their anticipations realized, and receive the legitimate reward of their industry and investments.

The movement, which has been so auspiciously inaugurated, must be kept up. It is absolutely non-political. It should find expression, however, in such a way that the politicians will not dare disregard it. It is the duty of the people of the Island to strengthen the hands of their representatives in asking for the adoption of a policy which will enable the Island to come into its own. There is no hostility in the movement to other localities. Indeed the people of the Island wish to make common cause with every other part of the Island. They will not sanction any dog-in-the-manger policy. They will only ask that they shall have fair play.

The people of the Island have reached the conclusion that the psychological moment has come for action, and they may be trusted not to allow it to go unimproved. They expect, and they have a right to expect, that their efforts will meet with sympathetic support from the people of the Mainland.

While we have in mind just now chiefly what the provincial government may be in a position to do, we are not unmindful of the fact that the Dominion government may also do much. We ask Mr. Ralph Smith not to permit the present occasion to pass by without making known upon the floor of the House of Commons the ideas of the people of the Island and giving their expectations his hearty endorsement. We ask Mr. Barnard not to allow the session to pass without addressing the House on this very important subject. Let us sink politics out of sight while we work together for the general good.

are not built that way. They were girls once, and not very long ago, most of them are only girls now; and they know that when school is out a girl takes another girl's arm and saunters leisurely along, that she arrives home cool and clean, eats at leisure, saunters back to school and has not the least desire to romp herself into fever heat during the few minutes at her disposal. So the grown-up girls, who teach in our schools, think an hour is long enough time for lunch. The ladies have had their way. As we ventured to remark when discussing the suffragette movement, they always get their way when they really want to, and the luncheon recess is only to be an hour long. We are sorry for the men; but do not think any sympathy need be wasted on the boys.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Everyone, except those who mine it and possibly those who sell it, thinks the price of coal for local consumption is too high; but there is room for a very wide difference of opinion as to whether the provincial government is the proper body to appoint a commission to investigate the cost of production and the possible existence of a combine to keep up prices. It is easy to talk about appointing commissions and easy enough to appoint them; but after they are appointed, questions of jurisdiction might arise, and the appointment might be of little value. Under the British North America Act the right to deal with Trade and Commerce is vested in the Dominion Parliament. It is true that in respect to the liquor traffic and certain other matters it has been held that for revenue, for police purposes and for the control of municipalities, the local legislatures may constitutionally enact measures which must of necessity interfere with trade and commerce, just as the Dominion Parliament must, often in the exercise of its powers, entrench upon "property and civil rights," which are expressly left in the jurisdiction of the local legislatures. This overlapping of jurisdiction cannot be avoided; but it is open to very grave question if the local legislatures could justify an inquiry of the nature proposed by Mr. Oliver's resolution. If the subject is not within the jurisdiction of the provinces, it would follow that the commission would have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to insist upon their giving testimony under oath. If a commission of doubtful jurisdiction were appointed to examine into an important private business, we may rest assured that those whose affairs were about to be probed would raise the question of jurisdiction at once, and the inquiry would bring up in the courts, unless the commission voluntarily went out of business. On the other hand, there is no doubt about the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament in the premises, and Dr. McGuire's amendment, which was adopted, provides for a reference of the question to the Dominion government. It is true that a similar recommendation was sent to Ottawa last session by the provincial house, and has been pigeon-holed up to date. Perhaps a better fate will attend the new request of the House. If not, the provincial government cannot be blamed.

HAD HEARD OF VICTORIA.

When the Vancouver delegation was before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that gentleman was replying to their request for the improvement of their harbor in the course of which they said that they look for a great future for their home town, Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that he "had heard of Victoria" in that connection. This is much the best thing that has been said about Victoria at Ottawa for a long time. Sir Wilfrid certainly could not have heard of Victoria as a possible seaport of national magnitude from any speech that has been made in the House of Commons during the last ten years, for our representatives never seem to find it convenient to say anything along that line.

The Vancouver World had a story that Captain Tatlow was going to retire from public life. The Captain says that he isn't. We think most people will believe the Captain and be very glad that he is going to remain in an office the duties of which he has discharged in an exceedingly acceptable manner.

The announcement that the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has acquired large interests in copper claims on Moresby Island, in the Queen Charlotte group, is very interesting. The entry into that field of so strong a concern should mean much for the mineral development of the district.

Just in passing we may mention for the benefit of those whom it may concern that Victoria is not languishing at the present time for more law, but wants arrangements made for more water for use in the future and the very near future. We would like to suggest to the Mayor and Aldermen that if they could get rid of the Esquimalt Water Works Company, they would get rid of a great deal of prospective trouble in the shape of lawsuits.

On another page we reproduce a letter which appears in the London Spectator relative to a proposal advanced by a member of the editorial staff of the Colonist for the creation of the nucleus of a Canadian navy. The idea has elicited the most favorable comment throughout the Dominion and in influential circles in England, and the hope is therefore entertained that it may be found practicable. The writer of the letter to the Spectator makes an allusion to the situation at Esquimalt which possesses a special local interest.

The question of Senate reform is now open for discussion, and there seems a greater prospect than ever before for some practical steps being taken in that direction. On Friday Senator Scott moved a resolution to the effect that the time had arrived for so amending the constitution of the Upper House as to bring the mode of selecting Senators more in harmony with public opinion. He outlined the salient facts of his proposal as an elected element of approximately two-thirds, and one-third appointed. There is much that is attractive about this plan, and it will certainly commend itself to a large section of the electorate who complain of the existing order of things, if a proper distribution of representatives is provided. Senator Scott's first proposal in that respect was absurd.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are always glad to get letters from correspondents, even though we cannot undertake to print anything like all of them. We try the best we can to meet all reasonable requests and manage some times to do things which are hardly reasonable. But there are some things which we will not undertake to do. We will not undertake to explain to every person who writes a letter why we do not print it. In the first place it is a loss of time to do so, for no person is ever satisfied with the reasons given, and the result is that a lot of talk goes on which only ruffles the temper of both parties to it. Another thing that we will not undertake to do is to return letters. Some people seem to be under the impression that every newspaper holds itself in duty bound to keep correspondence not printed until the writer calls for it. The Colonist has often been asked several weeks after an unimportant letter was received to give it back to the writer. If a letter is worth printing, it is worth copying by the person who writes it, and if he thinks it too much trouble to copy what he writes, he has no good reason to think the editor of a newspaper will think it worth while to save the original letter. On one other point an observation may not be out of place. When the average individual writes to a paper, he thinks that his letter will of necessity appear in print next morning. If it does not, he almost always feels hurt. We have had correspondents take up several issues of the paper and argue that certain things might have been left out in order that their letters might have been printed. We try to be obliging in these matters. We like to get short letters dealing with important questions. The public likes to read such letters. But newspapers are first of all newspapers, or at least they ought to be, and news must have preference. We had an indignant letter from a correspondent several days ago because we did not print a letter, that would have made four columns of the paper, upon a subject in which not five people in the city would have taken any interest whatever.

The coal operators of Pennsylvania want reciprocity in coal with Canada. British Columbia would have small objection to such an arrangement.

It is said that the Central American republics are about to go to war. They must have exercised a tremendous restraint to have refrained for so long from indulging in a habit which seems to have become chronic.

Everyone will hope that Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador mission work fame, may be able to accept the invitation extended to him by the Canadian Club of this city to deliver an address here at an early date.

We observe from a press dispatch which we had yesterday that there are 110 Chinese laundries in Winnipeg. Possibly the men who are operating laundries in that city employing white labor could say some pretty forcible things about the danger of an Oriental invasion, if they cared to do so.

The Vancouver World had a story that Captain Tatlow was going to retire from public life. The Captain says that he isn't. We think most people will believe the Captain and be very glad that he is going to remain in an office the duties of which he has discharged in an exceedingly acceptable manner.

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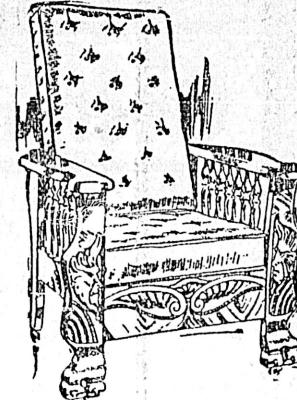
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Morris Chairs

The Very Latest Arrivals



We have a splendid new line of Morris Chairs—leather upholstered styles—just received.

This is one of the finest lines in these popular chairs we have ever shown.

Designs are much above the ordinary, finish is superior, and altogether they are a superior lot.

Pleased to have you come in and see these handsome furniture pieces.

MORRIS CHAIRS—In these we show many new designs. The best artists in Mission Designing have contributed. Made in Mission design and finished Early English. Upholstered in Spanish leather. Price, each, is \$40.00

MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of Morris Chairs just in. A smaller design, but just as stylish and worthy. Priced at, each \$35.00

MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of these popular chairs. These are priced at a popular price. Selected oak, leather upholstered. Each... \$30.00

A New Drapery Store

Our new Drapery Store is fast getting into proper shape—carpenters are rushing work so that we may show our splendid new Spring Curtains and Curtaining.

This department, when completed, will be one of the finest in Canada, and by far the best in Western Canada. It'll be a pleasant place to shop.

Then on the same floor we are making a pleasant Ladies' Rest Room—a place where women may come and rest or write or meet their friends. There'll be a delightful view of the harbor and the busiest of Victoria's streets. Magazines to read—all the comforts of a comfy home.

Other changes in other departments are in contemplation, we are planning to serve you better.

Let Us Thoroughly Clean Your Carpets Without Injury

Let us thoroughly CLEAN your carpet—take all the dirt and dust out of it and show you the CLEANED carpet free from dust. And we do this without the slightest injury to the carpet.

There is only one way to THOROUGHLY CLEAN your home in the Spring Cleaning Time, and that is by having the carpets taken up and cleaned and scrubbing the floors. That is real Spring Cleaning—anything less savors of delinquent servants who forget corners when sweeping. Our men take up the carpet and relay it for you promptly.

Then if you want some old carpets repaired or remade to fit other rooms, our staff of carpet workmen are prepared to do this work in a prompt and efficient manner.

First Quality Linoleums

Are you aware that there are several qualities in Linoleums—"Firsts" and "Seconds"—and some still lower than the "Seconds"?

"Seconds" are defective rolls

thrown out by

reputable makers

and never sold by

them as "Firsts."

One of the main

reasons for our big Linoleum business is the

"fact that we stock only "Firsts" and get these

"Firsts" from the best makers in the world. It'll

pay you to purchase your Linoleums from us.

Printed Linoleums from 50¢

Inlaid Linoleums from 85¢

as an excellent help. It is put up by the largest and most important silverware concern in the world, and recommended by them to be used on their

"Silver Plate that Wears."

Not alone do we keep the Cream Paste, but also a very complete line of

their goods in Tea Sets, Baking Dishes, etc., as well as "1847 ROGERS BROS.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR "OSTERMOOR" MATTRESSES \$15

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THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST

Island Development

FOSTER THE HOME INDUSTRIES

IN ALMOST EVERY PAPER we hear of "Island Development." Boards of Trade and newspapers are, boosting the opening of trails and the building of railroads—all very excellent but you yourself can do much toward this Island Development by patronizing your own home industries.

Factories employing skilled workmen are the very best assets in the building up of your city. Patronize the products of these factories and your money is kept in circulation at home.

These men live here, they have their families here and their wage is spent in supplying their needs—everybody gets a share.

The pay roll of our furniture factory alone is \$50,000.00 yearly. This all circulates in your own home city. It's an item to think about when purchasing your furniture needs—especially when you take into consideration the splendid values we offer in "Weiler Made" Furniture.

Chic, New Haviland China

Handsome Dinner Services Just In

We have just marked a big shipment of that famous china—GENUINE HAVILAND. This is the daintiest china we have ever shown, and we want you to come in and see it. No obligation to purchase—not the slightest—we just want you to see what we consider about the "last word" in china.

And for such dainty ware you'll find the prices fair indeed. We can only hold the exclusive sale for this line by selling a quantity, and we are pricing these Dinner Services at a price that'll move these and many more in a hurry.

Come in and let us show you these handsome services at—

\$50, \$80 and \$100

Cups and Saucers, Fruit Sets, Salad Sets
Priced Right

Squares That Wear Well

We have a grand assortment of those worthy Crossley Diamond Tapestry Squares. These popular squares have gained their greatest popularity through being such excellent wearers. They stand lots of hard and steady wear.

In this collection you'll find many excellent patterns and a fine choice of colorings. The size range is broad enough to fit most any room.

Crossley Diamond Tapestry Squares have but one seam and have no mitres—a feature that makes them worth more than the other sort.

Size 9ft. x 9ft. \$12.00

Size 10ft. 6in. x 9ft. \$16.00

Size 12ft. x 9ft. \$18.00

Size 12ft. x 10ft. 6in. \$20.00

Size 13ft. 6in. x 10ft. 6in. \$22.50

Size 13ft. 6in. x 12ft. \$24.00

Curtain Stretchers

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, Mar. 8, 1869.

The Velocipedes.—We saw two of these ingeniously constructed vehicles on Saturday, in process of removal from the store of Messrs. Grisell & Elterre, on Wharf street; they were of French manufacture with all the latest improvements. One of them mounted on three wheels, intended for a lady, was quite a graceful affair, and will doubtless become quite a favorite conveyance with the fair sex, as the effect is charming. The other, for gentlemen's use, had only two wheels and was so lightly constructed that very little effort would send it forward at tremendous speed. On dit, that in consequence of Dr. Carral's close association with Dr. Helmcken, he has been attacked with the latter gentleman's penchant for hobbies and that he has imported one in the shape of a velocipede to carry him back to his admiring constituents at Cariboo. Fancy the doctor seated on a velocipede having a long "wa wa" with a large circle of interested miners, re-creating his legislative triumphs.

From the River.—Among the passengers by the Enterprise on Saturday were Hon. J. Robson and family, Capt. Innes and Rev. T. Crosby. The plant of the British Columbia newspaper came among the freight. The news from the Upper Country is unimportant, the weather continued fine and good many claims were being worked.

Coming Home.—The names of Mrs. J. Heywood and John Wilkie, Esq., appear in the list of passengers leaving New York for the Pacific on the 24th of February.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Meredith twenty years ago has special interest just now, the eighty-first anniversary of his birth. "I think," he wrote in August, 1887, to a student of his works, "that all right use of life, and the one secret of life, is to pave ways for the firmer footing of those who succeed us; and as to my works, I know them faulty, think them of worth only when they point and add to that end. Close knowledge of our fellows, discernment of the laws of existence, these lead to great civilization." Mr. Meredith concluded his letter with an assertion: "England I am encouraged but by a few enthusiasts." That would happily be inapplicable today.

Sir John Bamford-Slack, whose premature death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends, was a man of many interests, which could only be maintained by the remarkable energy which distinguished him. He was, says the Westminster Gazette, a Wesleyan local preacher, and was an able and active temperance worker. He was for many years associated in close friendship with the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes at the West London Mission, and he and Sir Percy Bunting were the joint treasurers of that Mission. Sir John was further associated with Sir Percy Bunting on the directorate of the Contemporary Review.

The late Mr. Charles Warner, the actor, used to describe as one of the most serious incidents in his theatrical life the death of another actor which occurred during his visit to the Antipodes. At the Princess's theatre, Melbourne, "Faust" was produced by the stock company. Mr. Frederick was Mephistopheles, and he looked forward to his success in that part with most sanguine hopes. His success was secured; he was called and recalled after each act. Mr. Warner's daughter telephoned her father down to the Royal after each act, "Success enormous." The last scene came, the last note was sung, Mephisto was descending amid a tumult of applause. The curtain fell, and the call was for Frederick. "Frederick!" "Frederick!" cried the audience. He could not hear, as he uttered the last note on the stage and descended the trap he fell forward—dead.

BRITISH OPINION

It is generally supposed (remarks the Daily Mail) that there will be no great surprises and that the main feature of the coming session will be social legislation. As to the precise line which it will take, insurance against invalidity and unemployment and the establishment of labor exchanges have been foreshadowed by the speeches of ministers. The government, according to report, will carry out insurance against unemployment by making grants to the trade unions. This will hardly touch the large class of unskilled and unorganized workers, with whom the distress is greatest. Invalidity insurance will be financed according to the same report, by requiring a contribution from each worker and each employer, to be supplemented by a grant from the state equal to three joint contributions. Poverty and unemployment can scarcely be lessened by increasing taxation all round. The best method of dealing with them is by giving British capital and British trade greater security, and thus enlarging the demand for labor and the price which industry can afford to pay for it. The surest road to this result is by fiscal reform, which would at the same time provide funds for social legislation.

The new era in Turkey is passing out of the idyllic stage (says the Daily Chronicle) and entering into the light of common day. The fall of Kiamil Pasha marks the close of the idyllic stage. The hope of all friends of Turkey must be that things will take a normal constitutional course, and that the feuds which have come to light in the present crisis will settle down into a party system and not blaze out in pronouncements or unconstitutional intrigues. There is news of a somewhat grave import with regard to military and naval disaffection, and it may be that the formation of the new cabinet will ease the situation. A homogeneous cabinet, in harmony with the pronouncements or unconstitutional desirable, but, in wishing the new grand vizier every success, do not let us forget the conspicuous service which Kiamil Pasha has rendered to his country in piloting it through a period of transition amid many difficulties both internal and external.

Captain S. Sandberg of the steamer Korea reports that on January 2, 1909, in lat. N. 24 degrees 07' long. E. 117 degrees 20' he sighted a large mast standing upright, apparently attached to submerged wreckage. It was 6 feet out of water and was very steady in the wash of the sea.

The steamer Hazel Dollar which leaves San Francisco next week for Portland and Seattle, has 250 tons of rice to discharge here.

VANCOUVER ISLAND AND RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT
(Charles H. Lugrin)

XI.

Through a clerical error in the last article Mr. Sutton's statement of the relative value of the woods of the Island was incomplete, and it is therefore repeated in correct form. The chief woods in the order of their commercial value are: Douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock, spruce, balsam, yellow cedar, alder, white maple, oak, white fir, white pine, arbutus and dogwood.

Reference has been made to the by-products of Island timber. One of the leading lumbermen of the United States, who is a larger holder of timber lands on the Island, said to me recently that the by-products of our forests would prove a source of great wealth. He laid special stress upon the value of the hemlock bark for tanning, and said that he was himself inclined to urge the introduction of extensive tanneries in connection with the development of his own properties, as he had done in the state where his operations have hitherto been carried on.

Very little consideration has been given to the potential value of our hemlock bark for tanning purposes.

The manufacture of turpentine is another line of industry which can be carried on upon almost an unlimited scale on the Island. Experiment has demonstrated the fitness of our wood for the manufacture of this article, and in the course of its production other valuable by-products are formed.

It is not strictly correct to speak of the manufacture of pulp and paper as a by-industry, because in certain lines of pulp-making the timber is taken directly from the forest; but for certain other lines only refuse is used, and this kind may be called a by-product.

The amount of wood on Vancouver Island suitable for the manufacture of pulp and paper, without materially entrenching upon the growth adapted for milling purposes, is in-

calculable, but it is known to be very large.

The market for pulp and paper is growing with amazing rapidity, and there is no line of manufacture which is more certain to yield great profits.

In addition to the markets of Canada and the United States, the Orient makes a great demand, and it is one that is certain to increase.

All the world over the consumption of paper is advancing at a remarkable rate.

There are other uses to which the refuse of saw mills can be put, such as the manufacture of certain utensils.

Indeed the variety of purposes to which wood pulp can be advantageously applied is becoming steadily greater.

Vancouver Island has in this line of industry a field for exploitation which will become the basis of great prosperity, and will furnish traffic to transportation lines, building up cities and towns on the Island and leading to the utilization of every available acre of agricultural land.

Agriculture on the Island.

Perhaps no part of the world has been the subject of greater misrepresentation in respect to its value from an agricultural point of view than Vancouver Island. In the last issue of the Encyclopaedia Britannica it is thus described: "While limited areas in the southeast of the island and in the inland valleys are well adapted to agriculture (about 300,000 acres in all) and while farming is carried on to some extent, the country is too mountainous ever to develop agriculture on a large scale. Cereals of all kinds, all fruits of the temperate zone, pulse and vegetables flourish on the patches suited to agriculture while cattle and sheep can easily be reared in small numbers." The same work, describing Nova Scotia, says rightly enough that it is a "valuable agricultural country and enters into great detail as to its productiveness, yet Vancouver Island is fully equal to Nova Scotia in this respect. The New International Encyclopedia in its description of the resources of the Island wholly disregards agriculture and describes the climate as "damp and raw." Chambers' Encyclopedia says the Island is barren. These descriptions are not a matter of surprise, for it is not very long since the residents of the Island themselves declined to believe it had any agricultural capabilities worth mentioning. When I first visited Victoria, which was in 1892, I came for the express purpose of ascertaining what the character of the Island was in respect to its development by railways, and I found no one who would say much in its favor for the standpoint of farming. One of the most important things to be done in the interest of Island development at the present time is to dispel the erroneous ideas prevalent regarding its agricultural capabilities.

We are without as much information on this subject as could be desired, but more and more is being accumulated from time to time, until even the most skeptical are convinced that the cultivation of the soil will become one of the most valuable of all our industries. I shall first, in the description that I am about to undertake, give such official information as is within my reach. If any who reads what is herein said can supplement what is published, I hope they will do so. I take excerpts from the Report of Messrs. Hermon and Hawkins, to be found in the Sessional Papers for 1892, page 335.

Speaking of the country lying in the extreme northern part of the Island, they say: "To the north of this range of hills is a belt of grazing land." The reference is to hills near Quatsino Lake. In Township 26 is "an extensive valley," and in Townships 23 and 25 another similar valley containing 1,000 acres of good land. "A large valley extends westerly from West Arm to San Josef river, which may be found suitable for agricultural purposes." The opinion expressed in regard to this valley, has since been confirmed by settlers. From Township 27 the land slopes gradually to the sea and is level. On Township 22 is a large valley similar to that between West Arm and San Josef river. On the south side of Quatsino Sound "what appeared to be large fertile valleys extending into the interior were observed." Township 8 and a part of Township 9 are "covered with a sparse growth of scrub timber giving them a park-like character with a fine growth of grass suitable for grazing purposes, with here and there swamps and ponds that could be easily drained." Township 28 consists of low rolling hills covered with a scattered growth of scrub timber, supporting a luxuriant growth of succulent grasses, eminently suited for pastoral purposes." I quote from the report in extenso in relation to the area north of Quatsino Sound:

"The surface presents a beautifully diversified appearance when viewed from the high lands in the southwest portion of Township 21, and which is aptly described by Mr. Forbes in his essay on Vancouver Island:

"Stretching into the heart of the country, lying along the bases of the parallel ridges of trappean rock, are numerous lakes, in some cases forming a continuous chain. Others, solitary, lie embosomed among the mountains and form a beautiful feature of the landscape, among the rocky pine-clad hills they lie, clear and calm, fringed by the willow, the alder and the trembling aspen, the tender green of the foliage brightly, yet softly, reflected in the sunshine from the watery mirror, while reaching across, as if to grasp the light, the dark grey outline of the shadow of the frowning peak, envelopes the farther side in gloom."

"From the highland above noted a very extensive view of the country, lying to the west and north was obtained, and it appeared to be a low, rolling country, as far as the eye could reach.

"From our observations it is estimated that a very large and valuable tract of land, highly suitable for pastoral purposes, requiring only a comparatively small expenditure to render it fit for immediate occupation, lies in this part of the district, the area being well watered and easy of access.

"The soil on the portion described is a vegetable loam, having a depth of from one to three feet and resting upon bed rock.

"The snowfall is probably less on this portion of the Island than further south, owing to the influence of the Japan current and the low altitude of the country.

"In recapitulation we would place the amount of arable lands explored at 50,000 acres, pastoral lands explored, 50,000 acres; pastoral lands unexplored, 100,000 acres.

"Further developments will probably reveal mineral wealth, which combined with the particularly favorable facilities for ocean shipping, will give to this section of the province an importance little thought of at present."

This description is of the part of the Island which I do not suppose one person out of a hundred has ever considered in connection with agricultural development.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Butsch, Tacoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bausman, Seattle.

A. J. M. Hogan, Seattle.

F. W. Woodland, Seattle.

E. B. Eggen, Seattle.

A. B. Eustace, Vancouver.

E. F. M. Rand, Vancouver.

A. W. Elkins, San Francisco.

E. P. Bremner, Vancouver.

Miss Fairbanks, Vancouver.

E. N. Richards, Fort Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Cummings, Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Morrison, Seattle.

J. L. Drury, Seattle.

Charles Wilson, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. A. MacLaren, Buckingham.

Mrs. B. V. Elliott, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Cripps, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lanty, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Evans, Vancouver.

J. G. Woods, Vancouver.

Miss Olive Duncan, Vancouver.

E. Buchanan, Vancouver.

Miss Charlotte King, Chicago.

E. A. Murphy, Dawson.

E. J. Mathews, Seattle.

John Houston, Prince Rupert.

H. Farmer, Namalmo.

H. Hadley, Namalmo.

W. Mitchell, Namalmo.

F. Chisholm, Namalmo.

M. C. Morrison, Namalmo.

John Blundell, Namalmo.

Thos. Stewart, Namalmo.

Fred H. Mayhew, Namalmo.

Dr. A. Poole, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith, Vancouver.

Ed. P. Graham, Hamilton.

J. D. Garrthier, Sherbrooke, Que.

Geo. Bush, Montreal.

Mr. Brydges, Montreal.

F. H. Munroe, Chicago.

At the Driad—

John E. B. Ladymith, Victoria.

Chris. Graham, Nanaimo.

Wm. Walker, Nanaimo.

W. Graham, Nanaimo.

P. Hewitt, Nanaimo.

A. Thackeray, Nanaimo.

H. Farmer, Nanaimo.

H. Hadley, Nanaimo.

W. Mitchell, Nanaimo.

F. Chisholm, Nanaimo.

M. C. Morrison, Nanaimo.

John Blundell, Nanaimo.

Thos. Stewart, Nanaimo.

Fred H. Mayhew, Nanaimo.

Dr. A. Poole, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith, Vancouver.

Ed. P. Graham, Hamilton.

J. D. Garrthier, Sherbrooke, Que.

Geo. Bush, Montreal.

Mr. Brydges, Montreal.

H. Simpson, Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Perkins, Vancouver.

Walter H. Cameron, Seattle.

Miss N. Cameron, Seattle.

Miss Forbes, Seattle.

At the Balmoral—

Mrs. Morris, Duncan.

Mrs. H. de M. Mellin, Duncan.

Andrew Mellin, Duncan.

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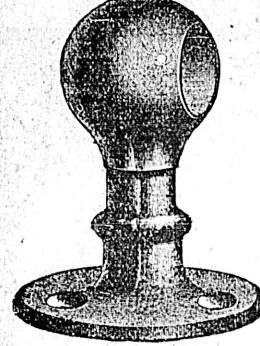
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Full details of the contest on the back of each coupon. Prizes will be shipped prepaid to any address on receipt of the duplicates of the coupons containing the winning numbers.

Royal Standard Flour is manufactured only by

Vancouver Milling & Grain Co. Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Kinlock

James William Kinlock, who lived at 1431 Harrison street, died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital after a short illness. The late Mr. Kinlock was a plumber by trade and came to this city sixteen years ago from California, of which state he was a native. He is survived by his wife and three sons, Wendell Kinlock, of Tacoma, and Charles and Raymond, of this city. The funeral will take place from the family residence tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. W. Leslie Clay will officiate.

Jamieson

The death of Mary Jamieson, wife of Peter Jamieson, occurred yesterday after a brief illness at St. Joseph's Hospital, the cause of death being pneumonia. Deceased, who was in her 60th year, was a native of Gateshouse, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and had a large circle of acquaintances in this city. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence, 1044 Johnson street.

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Baraca Class Meets

The Baraca class meets in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, at 2.30 this afternoon. The topic is "Converted Finance."

Illustrated Scottish Lecture.

At the illustrated Scottish lecture in the First Congregational church on Wednesday, 10th inst., St. Andrew's society and pipers band will be in attendance with Dr. G. L. Milne as chairman.

Bible Lecture to Speak

Frank Draper, a bible lecturer of Allegheny, Pa., will deliver discourses in the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings next. His subjects are: "Behold He cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see Him; why, when and how Jesus comes the Second Time; who is the rich man of Jesus' Parable?"

British Israel Class.

The British Israel class will meet on Monday, March 8th, at 8 o'clock p.m. in the Educational room of the Y.M.C.A., Broad street. The subject is: "The people of God's Covenants; Where Are They?" 2. Sam. 7:23, and Gen. 18:18. The speaker is E. Middleton.

Boots Singh Again.

Boots Singh made still another appearance in the police court yesterday. This time he was charging a white waiter named James Mitchell, known in local pugilistic circles as "Cockney," with assaulting him. Cockney's story did not sound very convincing, so the case was adjourned to procure the appearance of two men alleged to have witnessed the affair.

An Error Corrected.

In the register of births for the year 1908, as given in yesterday's issue, an important typographical error occurred, so far as Cassiar and Vancouver are concerned. The Cassiar figures should show 17 births registered in 1907 and 53 in 1908, or an increase of 36. The Vancouver figures should have been: births in 1907, 1,136; in 1908, 1,254, or an increase of 118.

Beggar Arrested.

John Corey, a specimen of the vagrant class, who spent yesterday endeavoring to weefle small change from the gullible public by pretending that he is deaf and dumb, was arrested by Constable Macdonald on Johnson street last night. When taken in charge his speech and hearing had been restored to him. He will be charged with being a vagrant.

New Creamery Building.

Work has commenced on the erection of the new building which the Victoria Creamery company will erect on the east side of Broad street, a short distance north of Yates street. It will be two storeys in height, will cost in the neighborhood of \$13,000, and will be equipped with an up-to-date sterilizing plant, bottling department and other modern adjuncts of a creamery.

Lecture on Zululand.

Under the auspices of the Friends' Mission, a lecture on "My Experience Among the Zulus" will be delivered in Harmony hall, View street, tomorrow (Monday) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The lecturer is Theodore Waters, who has spent some years as a missionary among the Tonga tribe in Natal. The lecture will be illustrated by upwards of one hundred lantern views.

Lecture on India.

Miss K. Townsend, who has lately made a tour in India, is announced to give a lecture, illustrated with magic lantern slides, upon work among women and girls in India, at the Cathedral schoolroom tomorrow (Monday) evening at 8 p.m. The meeting is organized by the Women's Auxiliary to Missions, and is open to all. There will be no charge for admission, but a collection will be made for missionary work.

Teasing a Chinaman.

Charlie Hanson was charged in the police court yesterday with having assaulted Arthur Wong, a Chinaman, who speaks good English. Hanson said he only hit at the Chinaman but did not strike him, his motive being "to give the other fellow a hand." The other fellow is a man not in custody, who kicked Wong. The magistrate said that they had evidently been teasing the Chinaman, which was a cowardly thing to do. He imposed a fine of \$5.

Passes Pound By-law.

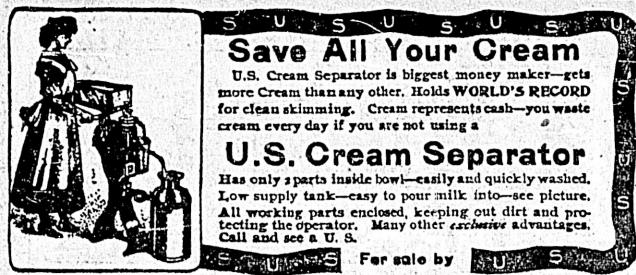
Hereafter owners of cattle, horses, dogs and other animals which are wont to wander at large unless looked after by their owners will be restrained within proper bounds if the municipal authorities of South Saanich can do it. At the regular fortnightly meeting of the municipal council the pound by-law which has been under consideration for some time was finally passed and the measure, after the proper advertisement, will become law. A large number of minor matters of a routine nature were dealt with by the council, amounts passed and reports received from the various municipal officials.

St. Patrick's Concert.

The anniversary of the birthday of St. Patrick is never allowed to pass in Victoria without being celebrated in some fashion or other by various societies. One that has for years maintained a high order of merit is that given under the direction of Mr. J. G. Brown, sometimes under one organization and sometimes under another. This year the concert will be under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Club in their large lecture hall, Blanchard street. Among those who have consented to assist are the following well-known artists, to mention whose names is equivalent to guaranteeing the merit of the concert: Mrs. Jessie Longfield, Miss Cocker, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Evans, elocutionist, and Mr. H. Shunley, Mr. R. Morrison, Mr. A. Wheeler, Mr. Jessie Longfield, violinist, Mr. G. H. Larriquin, flutist, and Mr. J. G. Brown.

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LOST

Collie Dog, answering to the name of Bob. Black back, white under neck and breast, four white legs, white tip end of tail. Strayed on or about Jan. the 18th, with collar and chain attached (collar locked). Reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the recovery.—Victoria Transfer Co., Broughton street. Telephone 129.

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Used in time may save a big doctor's bill. One should be in every home. A fine stock here. Priced \$1.75 to \$3.50. Fountain Syringes, \$1.25 to \$3.50. Atomizers, 75c to \$2.00.

Bulb Syringes, etc.; an unrivaled stock of Rubber Goods here and priced right for purchasers.

HALL'S Central Drug Store

N.E. Corner Yates and Douglas

The Sask-Alta Steel Range, has latest improvements, is the best and quality considered, is the cheapest in the market at Clarke & Pearson.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3d.

Manager.

UP-TO-DATE TOGGERY

Saving Opportunities in Ladies' White Kid Gloves

WHILE marking off our stock of Men's Suits and Hats (particulars of which will be announced later) we take advantage of the opportunity by offering a special lot of Ladies' White Kid Gloves. There are fifty dozen pair. They are the celebrated Dent make, and are regularly sold at \$1.25 per pair. In order to clear them off, we offer them at exactly one-half, or

75c—Per Pair—75c

They are, in spite of the extremely low price, Dent's Real Kid, and should prove a boon to the ladies of Victoria. We also offer

25 Doz. Men's \$2.50 Mocha Kid Gloves for \$1.50 per Pair

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NANAIMO WON
AN UNEVEN GAME

Esquimalt Eleven Badly Beaten
in Island League Soccer
Match Yesterday

SCORE WAS FOUR TO NIL

Thus Far Coal City Eleven Has
Stainless Record—League
Standing

The Esquimalt soccer eleven bit the dust yesterday afternoon, being defeated by Nanaimo's representatives to the tune of 4 to nil. It was a senior Island league match and was played on the Canteen grounds before a good sized crowd of enthusiasts. The outcome was a disappointment to the majority. They had come out hoping to see their team turn down the vaunted Coal City men and, for the first ten or twenty minutes, it looked as though they would be satisfied. But towards the end of the first half and throughout the final period the Nanaimo boys outplayed their opponents, despite the fact that they were lacking the services of McFarlane, one of their best forwards, who was hurt early in the contest.

For about three-quarters of the way the interest in the game was sustained. At that juncture the visitors had two points to the good, and Esquimalt hadn't entirely lost spirit, so that it was considered that there was a chance of their equalizing. But when Mitchell got busy and sent two more into the net the vague hope of the fans completely vanished and only the more enthusiastic waited to the end.

The First Goal

It was not after the beginning that Nanaimo got that first point. It came from a rush carried forward by combination which Jerry Dunn, full-back for Esquimalt, tried hard to check. He partially succeeded but the impetuous attack carried him off his feet and he wasn't able to effectually relieve. Then Mossy got an opportunity and with a touch the ball rolled between the posts.

When the Nanaimo forward and the Esquimalt back divisions came together on this occasion McFarlane was laid out, being so severely injured that he found it impossible to again take his place on the field. So the Coal City forwards were forced to continue without his assistance and for some time it looked as though the weakening was going to prove serious. Esquimalt frequently attacked. When the opportunities did occur, they appeared, however, unable to shoot. For the most part, they were kept at bay by "Shorty" Graham and

LEAGUE STANDING

The present standing of the league follows:

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Nanaimo	2	2	0	4
Esquimalt	4	1	3	2
Victoria	1	0	1	0
Ladysmith	1	0	1	0

NEW GOLF TROPHY

A new golf trophy has been presented for an annual competition between teams representing the Victoria and Seattle clubs. The first match takes place next Saturday. It is announced that twenty players will be allowed a side and that 36 holes will be played.

On the Oak Bay Links and a similar number at Seattle, the aggregate number of points to count. The points will be awarded as follows: One for the winner of each individual match for the first nine holes; one to the winner of the second nine holes, and one to the winner of the match. In the case of default on the part of a player his opponent is awarded the three points possible. The following team has been chosen to represent this city: Col. A. W. Jones (Capt.), Harvey Combe, C. W. Hincks, W. H. Ricardo, W. C. Oliver, G. Bird, F. H. Sterling, D. Gillespie, H. A. S. Schofield, T. B. Pemberton, G. R. Waghorn, A. P. Luxton, A. T. Goward, W. Pemberton, C. H. Cookson, A. D. Crease, W. H. Langley, C. W. Rhodes, H. D. Twigg and G. C. Johnson. In the event of any of those mentioned failing to put in an appearance the vacancies thus created will be filled by a selection from the following: D. R. Irving, C. B. Stahlsmith, T. M. Read, E. Wilson, D. M. Rogers, C. S. Birch and T. R. Fletcher.

VICTORIA BOWLING
CLUB IS ASSURED

Organization Meeting Will Be
Held This Afternoon at the
Douglas Alleys

That a bowling club or association will be formed in Victoria is now assured. Every bowler or friend of the game knows what these clubs have accomplished in other places and they realize what it means to Victoria. Bowling is a good, clean sport for both women and men and a sport that deserves every encouragement. The proposed association will not be identified with either of the local alleys, but will embrace all bowlers and those interested in the game. Today's meeting will be at 2:30 p.m. The management of the Douglas street alley have tendered the use of their alley for this meeting. A big attendance is expected.

Telegraphic Scores

The Victoria team in the B.C. Telegraphic match on Friday night rolled the following score, a fairly good one but hardly big enough to beat what Vancouver has been doing lately:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tl.	Av.
Matthews	183	222	181	586	195
Wood	168	193	192	553	184
Brooke	178	171	176	525	175
Jameson	168	144	159	473	158
Moran	176	163	151	490	875
	872	895	859	2627	875

Simpson's Ten Miles.

The Sporting Editor:

Sir—I notice in your Saturday edition you credit Simpson with the "Hiramathia" Shrub with the world's ten-mile running record. This is far from being the case. Shrub as an amateur went the distance in 50:40.3-5, at Glasgow, November 5, 1901. Harry Watkins (pro) at Rochdale, England, September 16, 1898, made the same distance in 51 5/4 seconds. Simpson's time you give as 52:30, so that he will have to "black" some yet to be a world's champion.

J. A. HUBBISON.

Note—The item should have read "world's championship time for indoors."

As it was, while the locals pressed their opponents until shortly before half time, from that period they were given but few chances. Dunn and Delgan were kept busy and it looked as though they might succeed in keeping their persistent rivals out of the

BUSINESS CHANGE

Mr. Barnsley has retired from the firm of John Barnsley & Co. The business will now be carried on by his late partner

J. R. COLLISTER

Who will be pleased to see his old friends and patrons at the same address.

1321 GOVERNMENT STREET

Headquarters for Guns, Rifles, Sporting goods, etc.

CHESS

The Ruy Lopez is the name of the following game, so called after a Spanish bishop who lived during the reign of Phillip II. He is reputed to have been the greatest player of his time, and he published an analysis of this opening in 1561. The object of White's third move B-Kt5 was to still threaten the adverse K-P when it is taken the Q is won by B-E4.

1—P-K4 P-K4

2—Kt-BK3 Kt-QB3

3—B-K5 Kt-B3

4—P-Q4 PxP

5—P-K5 Kt-K5

6—KtxP D-K2

7—Castles KtxKt

8—QxKt Kt-B4

9—P-K4 PQ-Kt3

Black intends to play Kt-Kt6 when it is taken the Q is won by B-E4.

10—P-B5! Kt-K6

11—Q-B4 KtBd

12—P-B6 B-B4 ch

13—K-R sq QR-Kt sq

14—P-K6! KR-Kt sq

15—QxP KR-B sq

16—PxP RXP

17—R-K sq ch B-K2

18—Mate in two.

Chess Chat.

By playing at chess we learn caution, not to make our moves too hastily. "If you touch a piece, you must move it somewhere; if you set it down you must let it stand." The observance of this law makes the game the image of human life, and particularly of war, in which, if you have inadvertently put yourself into a bad and dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemy's leave to withdraw your troops and place them more securely, but must abide all the consequences of your rashness.

Pawns are the soul of chess, says Philidor, and further he thought double pawns, when not isolated as good as the others and if doubled towards the centres are generally more valuable. Isolated pawns are subject to attacks which entail a strain upon the defence, valuable pieces being occupied to retain them.

Avoid "marking time" with your pawns, by movement of a pawn the ground work of the position is altered for good or ill. When in doubt, or in search of a point of departure, or awaiting events, attend to your pieces.

T. H. PIPER.

PLAYERS REGISTERED

Those who are following the senior and second division Island Soccer leagues will be interested in learning that thus far 218 players have been officially registered, the different cities concerned being represented as follows:

Ladysmith, 74; Nanaimo, 45;

Victoria United, 43; Victoria

West, 31; Esquimalt, 25.

TWO MATCHES

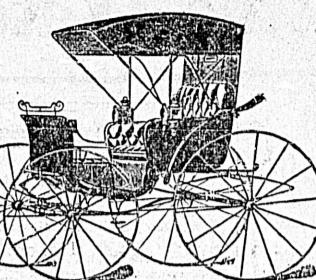
Esquimalt Juveniles Defeated Lampson Street Team—North Ward Victory

An interesting soccer match took place yesterday between the Esquimalt and Lampson street juveniles at the Canteen grounds. It was played just previous to the senior Nanaimo-Esquimalt game and was won by the Esquimalt lads, the score being 1 goal to nil.

The North Wards defeated the Empire association football team in a friendly game played at the Beacon Hill grounds yesterday afternoon. The score was 3 to 0. Two of the goals were converted by Brynjolfson and one was put into the net by Brown. It was an admirable exhibition.

(Additional Sport Page 16.)

We have now in stock a splendid assortment of



Buggies and Light Express Wagons

These are all made of the best seasoned materials and in the latest styles. We have had many special features added to suit this country thus making them the most perfect and easiest riding vehicles possible.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD..

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

Victoria

STOCK REDUCING SALE

Thrift suggests buying now and buying here where your dollars do double duty at these cut prices. Early choice means best values. Come in now and we'll convince you:

SOFT FRONT SHIRTS

SOFT FRONT SHIRTS,

regularly priced at \$1.00

and \$1.25. Sale Price 75¢

MEN'S CAPS, motor and

golf shape. Regularly sold

at 75¢ and 50c. Sale

Price 25¢

BOYS' NAVY TAMS, regu-

larly sold for 50c. Sale

Price 25¢

BOYS' UNDERWEAR,

regularly sold, per gar-

ment, 50c and 75c. Sale

Price 25¢

PAINTER'S SUITS,

OVERALLS and JACK-

ETS, big bargains. Sale

Price \$1.00



W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier

581 JOHNSON STREET

BOWLING

at the

VICTORIA BOWLING PARLORS

1110 Douglas Street

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Clothing That Speaks for Itself

This Store's purpose is to dress men better than they have ever been dressed—to provide such styles and patterns as will express individuality of the wearer, and give genuine satisfaction. We allow no one to give a greater equivalent for your money, and the Suits and Overcoats we have ready easily discount everything in the past. To men of good judgment these values make an appeal as immediate as they are irresistible.

Ask to see our Blue and Black Serge and English Cheviot Suits, single and double breasted styles, hand tailored throughout at

\$15, \$20, \$25

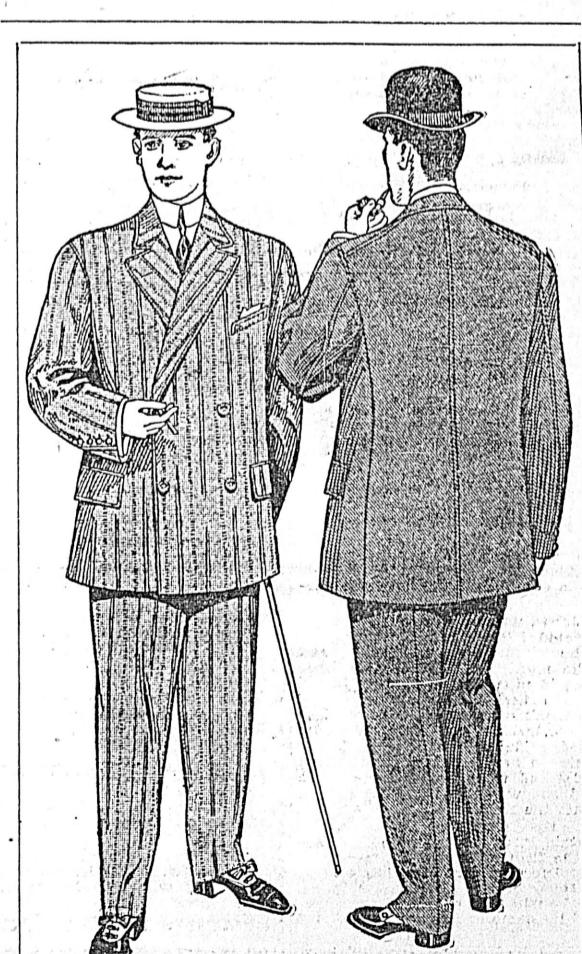
Our Fancy English Worsted Suits comprise all the new designs for Stylish Spring wear. Prices—

\$15 to \$35

We Invite Your Inspection of Our New and Stylish Furnishings and Hat Stock

We mean to make this the safest store for you to buy at every day in the year. We sell only the best of clothing and furnishings and insist on a perfect understanding with each customer. You run no risk at all in buying here. Our prices are always the lowest for which equally good clothing can be bought anywhere.

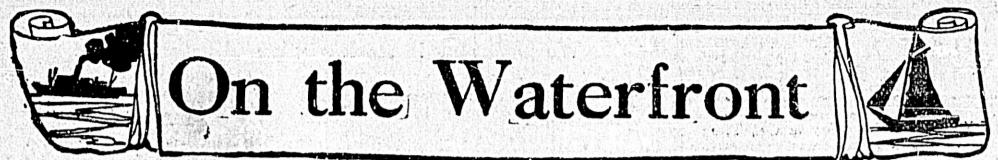
Our Brand—Proper Clothes for Men and Boys



OPPOSITE THE
POST OFFICE

Fitzpatrick & O'Connell

OPPOSITE THE
POST OFFICE



On the Waterfront

REPUBLIC'S HERO MAY COME HERE

Jack Binns, Who Won Fame in Atlantic Collision May Join Empress Liner

EQUIPMENT WHITE LINERS

E. J. Watts, of Marconi Co., Arrives to Make Installations

That Jack Binns, the wireless operator who won fame by his devotion to duty when the White Star liner Republic was rammed by the Florida, may come to British Columbia to take a position on one of the Empress liners is the opinion of Mr. E. J. Watts, who is waiting at Vancouver to install the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy on the white Empresses. The first vessel to be equipped will be the Empress of China, due here on March 12, and then the Empress of India and Empress of Japan will be fitted out as they arrive.

Mr. Watts came to Vancouver via St. John and Montreal, and was fortunate enough to be present at the banquet tendered Jack Binns of the Republic, and H. J. Tattersall of the Baltic, by the Marconi staff at London. The affair happened the night before Mr. Watts left for Vancouver, and he has as a souvenir a programme signed by Binns, Tattersall, W. W. Bradfield, general manager of the company, and Marconi himself.

"There is a possibility that Binns will come to this coast and act as operator on one of the Empresses," remarked Mr. Watts, "and while he made no definite statement to that end, yet I think he would like to go on the Pacific run for some time. As you know Binns was offered a huge salary to go on the American vaudeville stage, but refused, and we all thought the more of him for his action. His reception at New York and in the old country was in strong contrast to his greeting at the Marconi offices. There was just a handshake and a few words of congratulation, for Jack had simply upheld the *esprit de corps* of the Marconi system."

The Marconi system is used by most of the steamship lines of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, and all Marconi operators, before taking a position on a liner must obtain a British government certificate of competency and pass a speed test. Under British law there must be a standard wave length of a thousand feet, and Mr. Watts will make a trip on the Empress of Japan to measure the wave lengths and standardize them. All the materials for equipping the Empresses are being sent out from the Marconi headquarters at London with a few exceptions.

Although only 25 years of age, Mr. Watts has crowded the experiences of a lifetime into the eight years he has been with the Marconi system. Almost constantly on the move he has visited practically every part of the world and his battered traveling trunks and compact equipment speak of the old campaigner. He is no stranger to this continent, for he was 18 months in the Marconi New York offices and has journeyed from South America to Labrador, although this is his first visit to the Pacific coast. Up in Labrador he installed the Marconi stations, and he has the unique distinction of having served in three navies and the Russian army.

He has put in service with the British navy and also demonstrated and installed the Marconi system in the Dutch and Brazilian navies. In Brazil he was treated as a member of the Brazilian navy, although actually under orders from his London office, and Mr. Watts also saw service in the Russo-Japanese war, having been besieged at Vladivostok for six months. He had full charge of the Russian wireless arrangements at the Siberian port and declares that it was one of the hardest times he has ever put in.

"There was very little fighting," he said, "but food was very scarce, and it is to the credit of the Russians that they kept the transsiberian railroad open throughout the war. When you consider that this is 6,000 miles long it will bring home the magnitude of the task. Time and time again attacks were made on the road by the Japanese and every bridge and culvert had to be watched. The system used by the Russians was to tie kerosene soaked straw around the telegraph poles and if an attack was made these would be lighted and the beacon fire would be signalled from post to post until it reached the quarters of the nearest detachment of soldiers."

While giving credit to the Japanese as fighters, Mr. Watts is of opinion that the Orientals could not have carried the war a step further.

"If Japan was in a position to do so she would have forced another battle," he remarked. "But she had not the money and all her available forces, old men and boys, were in the field, and the moderate terms of peace speak of her readiness to close the war. Now, to my personal knowledge Russia had hardly begun to drain on her resources for fighting material and when negotiations were opened she was pouring 5,000 men a day into the field."

Captain P. G. Groves, who has been with the firm of Brown & McCabe at Portland for the past year, left yesterday afternoon for British Columbia, where he will take charge of the agencies of the same concern at Victoria and Vancouver, says the Portland Telegram. He was formerly looking after the stevedore business of McCabe & Hamilton at the Canadian ports. For a while he was located at Aberdeen, Wash., superintending the work of loading and discharging ships. The leading shipments now being made from Victoria and Vancouver consist of lumber and salmon. During his stay at Portland Captain Groves made a cruise, seized two Japanese schooners, their crews being imprisoned at Valdez.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind east, 38 miles an hour. Out, steamer Harold Dollar at 5:45 a.m.; a four-masted schooner in during the night.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind east, 30 miles an hour. Out, steamer bound in, steamer Wellington. Out, schooner Louise.

By Wireless
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind north. Bar, 29.85, temp. 32. Sea smooth. Passed north, steamer Vado.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar, 29.77, temp. 33.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind east, 28 miles an hour. Bar, 29.82, temp. 42. Passed in, a four-masted schooner during the night. Passed out, steamer Harold Dollar at 6:45 a.m.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar, 29.86, temp. 35. Sea smooth.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, northeast breeze. Bar, 29.72, temp. 38. Sea moderate. Quadra at Bamfield last night.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, wind north. Bar, 29.90, temp. 38. Sea smooth. At 10 a.m. spoke the steamer Rupert City at noon Bay; leaves for Vancouver at noon. At 11 a.m. spoke steamer Ohio, six miles north of Seymour narrows, southbound.

Point Grey, noon—Clear, wind northwest. Bar, 29.82, temp. 44.

Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind east. Bar, 29.87, temp. 48. Sea moderate. Passed out, fishing schooner Louise, at 9:30 a.m. Outside, bound in, steamer, probably Wellington.

Estevan, noon—Fair, sea calm. Bar, 29.89, temp. 49. Moderate south swell.

Pachena, noon—Clear, east breeze. Bar, 29.67, temp. 48. Sea moderate.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind east. Bar, 29.90, temp. 48. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear, a light northwest wind. Bar, 29.90, temp. 40.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Part cloudy, wind northwest, 30 miles an hour. Bar, 29.92, temp. 46. Sea moderate. In, steamer Wellington, at 1:30 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, light northwest wind. Bar, 29.90, temp. 48. Moderate swell. The steamer Quadra at Esquimalt.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, light northwest breeze. Bar, 29.87, temp. 42. Sea moderate. No shipping.

CIGARS SEIZED ON STEAMER LONSDALE

Custom Raid at Vancouver Results in Contraband Being Found and Confiscated.

When the steamer Lonsdale, of the Canadian-Mexican line arrived from Mexico a week ago news was given in these columns of the reported presence of contraband cigars on board and a search, without result, by customs officers in consequence of the report. News comes from Vancouver of a custom's raid on the Canadian-Mexican liner, as a result of which 4,266 cigars were seized and confiscated and will be sold at public auction. Six customs men went on board the Lonsdale when she berthed at Vancouver and were mustered aft while the customs men searched. At Victoria they had evidently prepared for the search, for when the landing waiters at the outer wharf went through the ship there were no signs of contraband. Every few minutes the customs men emerged from below with boxes of cigar and when the proceeds of the raid were totalled up, the customs men had 2,900 Mexican cigars which will be sold to the highest bidder when the next customs sales are held.

The steamer Georgia was searched with similar success by the customs officers at Nanaimo a month ago. When the Georgia arrived the customs men received information of the presence of many thousands of cigars on board, and search was made. The customs men failed to look in the steerage and the search failed. At Nanaimo the Chinese who had brought the cigars north had removed them from their hiding place, not anticipating a search there, with the result that 20,000 cigars were seized.

Wireless station, North Head, Washington, sends the following message: "11:47 p.m., 3rd Inst., S.S. Alliance reports sightings many immense logs in lat. 43 degrees 30' N., long. 124 degrees 16' W. Dangerous."

REVENUE CUTTER PERRY ARRIVES FROM JUNEAU

Made Searches For Two Derelicts While Engaged on the Northern Station

The U. S. revenue cutter Perry reached port yesterday from Juneau, Alaska, where she has been stationed since the close of the Bering sea season, and is lying off the outer wharf. Shore leave was given yesterday and many of her crew were in the city. The revenue cutter will leave today for Seattle to refit and overhaul in readiness for the coming season's patrol in northern waters.

During her stay near Juneau the Perry was twice called upon to go in search of derelicts. When the report of the rescue of the crew of the sloop Nugget by the steamer Northwestern, which took five men and a woman from the sinking sloop was made, one man being crushed and killed when the wrecked sloop crashed against the side of the steamer, the Perry was ordered out in search of the Nugget, but failed to find the derelict. She made another cruise, also without result, in search of a derelict schooner.

The Perry, during her Bering sea cruise, seized two Japanese schooners, their crews being imprisoned at Valdez.

MAURETANIA'S RECORD AND HER PROPELLERS

Problem is One Which Much Still Remains to Be Solved

The problem of the steamship propeller has seemingly been by no means solved, according to the experiences obtained with the fast Cunard liner Mauretania, which some days ago reached the great speed of 27.4 knots an hour when completing her record voyage from New York to Liverpool when the great speed which equals over thirty land miles was made and maintained for four hours. The fast trip of the Mauretania of 4 days, 20 hours and 27 minutes over the long track homeward, an average of 25.29 knots, was made after an overhauling which included a radical alteration in the arrangement of the vessel's propellers. The record, during which the great speed of 27.4 knots for four hours was not alone maintained but a day's run of 605 knots, averaging 26.17 knots, demonstrated forcibly that the alterations that have been made in her propeller arrangements were not only effective but correct in their conception for achieving the best results from the power developed. Further experience that will be gained in driving these vessels may lead to even higher attainments as regards speed, inasmuch as the propeller problem admittedly holds many secrets, which only experience in working and deep study can evolve. It will be remembered that during her recent overhauling the Mauretania was fitted with four-bladed propellers on her two wing shafts, and, together with an alteration in the pitch, these have apparently been enabled to get a better grip of the water than was possible with the former propellers of three blades each.

It is no secret that when the two big Cunarders embarked upon their career of active service complaints about the vibration were rife. During the trials this was a prominent feature, but it was hoped that the defect would be remedied at the final examination in dock. These anticipations having failed to materialize it became necessary to approach the problem afresh, and a favorable opportunity presented itself when the Mauretania damaged her inside starboard propeller. Originally the vessel had four three-bladed propellers of seventeen feet diameter by about sixteen feet pitch. What has been done now is to remove the propellers from the two outside shafts and substitute for them four-bladed screws. Moreover, the detachable blades of the original propellers have been abandoned in favor of solid cast screws, and the characteristic shape of turbine propeller blades has been succeeded by narrow blades such as are to be found in most steamers of ordinary type. Great curiosity naturally existed in marine engineering circles as to the effect likely to be produced by this departure, for the question of the ideal kind of screw for turbine vessels is admittedly an open one. At the last meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects Mr. R. E. Froude contributed a fascinating paper on propeller efficiency, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that the screws fitted to the turbine Cunarders are too large. Whether this be so or not, and it is only by a series of careful experiments in actual practice that data of real value can be obtained—the importance of propeller efficiency being measured in hard cash. The writer in an engineering contemporary points out that the propellers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. have an efficiency of about 64 per cent, and those of the big Cunarders about 48 per cent. If only half the difference were attained the average daily coal bill of each boat would be reduced by about 12 tons—say, from 900 to 780 tons in 24 hours, taking only the propelling machinery into account. This, assuming that they are running for 180 days in the year, represents a saving of the two ships of 43,200 tons of coal a year, or roughly £39,000 per annum.

Patient experiment on scientific lines is now being carried on by many experts and the problem of the propeller is one which is among the most fascinating of naval architecture.

DAY OF SAILER IS NEAR AN END

Record Reached in Low Rates in Charters Made for a French Sailing Ship

That the day of the sailing ship is nearing its end is evident. Rates are still falling. Yesterday advices were received from England of the charter of a French sailing vessel to load at Antwerp for Puget Sound or Portland at the lowest figures ever reached. The bounty-steamer is to be paid by the charterers 10 shillings and 6 pence per ton for the outward voyage and 15 shillings home from San Francisco with wheat, the round trip being made for 25 shillings and 6 pence, which is 2 shillings lower than the former union rates of the International Sailing Ship Owner's Union for the voyage from Puget Sound, Portland or San Francisco to the United Kingdom or Continent with wheat. Two French vessels were recently chartered to load at North Pacific ports for next season, the Jean Bart for 13 shillings 9 pence and the La Perouse for 15 shillings. This indicates the poor outlook for the sailing vessel.

The recent suspension of the union rate fixed by the International Sailing Ship Owners' Union has been followed by disputes which may disrupt the union, according to advices received here. Following the suspension of the rate from Portland and Puget Sound the Sailing Ship Owners' Union at a conference recently held at Paris agreed to apply the principle of the free hand a short time ago allowed in the North Pacific to San Francisco, as well as Portland and Puget Sound ports from this month until May. As might have been expected from what occurred in Portland and Puget Sound—viz., a quick reduction from the minimum union rate of 27s. 6d. wheat, to 20s., then to 17s. 6d. and now 10s. nominal—San Francisco now indicates 12s. 6d. barley instead of 23s. 9d. A very powerful minority of shipowners resents these arrangements.

Captain P. G. Groves, who has been with the firm of Brown & McCabe at Portland for the past year, left yesterday afternoon for British Columbia, where he will take charge of the agencies of the same concern at Victoria and Vancouver, says the Portland Telegram. He was formerly looking after the stevedore business of McCabe & Hamilton at the Canadian ports. For a while he was located at Aberdeen, Wash., superintending the work of loading and discharging ships. The leading shipments now being made from Victoria and Vancouver consist of lumber and salmon. During his stay at Portland Captain Groves made a cruise, seized two Japanese schooners, their crews being imprisoned at Valdez.

ments made to suit individuals who were able to scrape up a majority, and it is thought that the dissolution of the Union is not very far distant. Meanwhile, liners are more and more encroaching on tramps' preserves, and the disconsolate tramp is evidently on the prowl to pick up more and more cargo that has hitherto been carried by sailors. A case in point may be mentioned: to many ports cargo is still conveyed by sailing vessels, but just recently tramp steamers have been taking rates that have tempted shipmen, and in some instances merchants who have cargoes afloat will find themselves cut out by competitors who are shipping by big tramp steamers and will have their wares first on the market.

There are now nine idle sailing vessels on Puget Sound and on the British Columbia side. These ships aggregate a total of 17,856 tons. At the beginning of November this fleet numbered twenty idle steamers and square riggers, with total tonnage of nearly 40,000 tons. A month later the fleet was about the same in number and tonnage.

Since then not a few vessels have been fixed for lumber and several were chartered for grain. All were taken at low rates but the owners were anxious to get their tonnage away from this coast. The reduction of the idle fleet has not resulted in stiffening the freight market but it is a hopeful indication that possibly the worst of the depression that has hit owners so hard is over.

At San Francisco there are two ships of 3,452 tons under charter for barley, as against 1,999 tons at the same time last year. The disengaged fleet at San Francisco amounts to 34,345 tons, as against 33,354 tons on March 1, 1908, only 13,399 tons are under charter at the same port for miscellaneous charters at present. The same time last year showed 38,763 tons fixed for general cargo.

The deep water vessels disengaged on Puget Sound and in British Columbia suitable for lumber, are as follows, with the tonnage of each: Chilean barkentine Alta, 1,380; British bark Crompton, 2,717; German ship Emilie, 1,738; British ship Haddington Hall, 1,832; British ship Halewood, 2,100; American ship J. B. Thomas, 1,731; British bark Osborne, 2,986; British ship Puritan, 2,283; British ship Senator, 1,589. The American ship Elwell is also idle at present but is awaiting the opening of the Alaskan season.

The recent charter of the British bark Loudon Hill to load lumber for the United Kingdom removed the oldest member of the idle fleet, the ship having arrived from Liverpool in February of last year. She was fixed for grain but lost her charter by less than half a day in March. The patriarch of the present disengaged fleet is the Osborne, which arrived from the West Coast April 21. She also had a grain charter but lost it by about two weeks.

SEARCHING FOR LAUNCH

Dodo Drifted Away From Foul Bay in the Night and May Be Lost

Search is being made for the launch Dodo, which was brought from England by E. S. Wise of Davie street, and which drifted away from Foul bay yesterday morning during a wind squall. The Dodo had broken her propeller as a result of striking a log in the vicinity of Trial Island and was brought to Foul bay and anchored. The launch had been used, but one day, having been taken over from Hinde & Co. after an overhauling on Friday morning. It is a finely built one, equipped with a ten horse-power engine, for the question of the ideal kind of screw for turbine vessels is admittedly an open one. At the last meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects Mr. R. E. Froude contributed a fascinating paper on propeller efficiency, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that the screws fitted to the turbine Cunarders are too large. Whether this be so or not, and it is only by a series of careful experiments in actual practice that data of real value can be obtained—the importance of propeller efficiency being measured in hard cash. The writer in an engineering contemporary points out that the propellers of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. have an efficiency of about 64 per cent, and those of the big Cunarders about 48 per cent. If only half the difference were attained the average daily coal bill of each boat would be reduced by about 12 tons—say, from 900 to 780 tons in 24 hours, taking only the propelling machinery into account. This, assuming that they are running for 180 days in the year, represents a saving of the two ships of 43,200 tons of coal a year, or roughly £39,000 per annum.

Arrangements are reported pending for direct steamship service between Vancouver and Nanaimo. The steamer Nanaimo leaves every Monday. Arrive Vancouver 2 p.m. daily except Monday. Arrive Nanaimo 9 p.m. daily except Monday.

Leave Vancouver 10 p.m. daily except Tuesday. Arrive Nanaimo 7 a.m. daily except Wednesday.

Leave Nanaimo 9 a.m. daily except Wednesday. Arrive Vancouver 2:15 p.m. daily except Wednesday.

Leave Vancouver 2 p.m. daily except Monday. Arrive Nanaimo 7 p.m. daily except Monday.

Leave Nanaimo 9 a.m. daily except Monday. Arrive Vancouver 2:15 p.m. daily except Monday.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

HACKS

Mr. R. H. Baker, of Pilot Bay, is in the city on a short visit.

J. T. Myers left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for Winlock, Wash.

E. Schaefer went over to Vancouver last night on the Princess Charlotte.

Mrs. McBride was one of yesterday's hostesses at bridge.

Mrs. A. Peterson, from Duncans, is in the city.

Mrs. Grant, St. Charles street, was one of the many hostesses yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodmass, of Okanagan Mission, have recently arrived in Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Borradaile, from Salt Spring Island, have been spending a few days in town recently.

Mr. Arthur Tempest, from Portland, Ore., is visiting in town for a few days.

Mr. E. Bradley-Dyne, from Sidney, has been spending a few days in town during the weeks.

Dr. E. E. Edgers, a well known Seattle dentist, is staying at the Empress.

F. W. Woodland and A. J. M. Moore came over from Seattle yesterday. They are staying at the Empress.

E. W. Richards is down from Port Simpson. He is a guest at the Empress.

Mr. E. W. Richards, of Port Simpson, arrived in town last evening, and is staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Cummings, of Spokane, arrived in town last evening, and are staying at the Empress.

Mr. J. D. Gauthier, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, arrived in town last evening, and is staying at the Driard.

Mr. Geo. Bulmer, of Montreal, arrived in town last evening and is staying at the Driard.

Mr. S. S. Pearce came down from Nanaimo yesterday, and is stopping at the Dominion.

Mr. A. E. Eastham, of Vancouver, in Oregon, arrived in town last evening, and is staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McCombe left last night on a short visit to Vancouver.

The Pythian Sisters will give a Shamrock social and dance on March 17 in the A. O. U. W. hall.

Mrs. N. B. Maysmith will receive on the second Tuesday of every month at 1789 Rockland avenue.

Mrs. J. B. Potter left yesterday via the North Coast Limited on a visit to friends in Minneapolis, Minn.

entertain the Vancouver team, which will play here on that date.

The Victoria Nurses' club, will hold a dance at the A.O.U.W. hall on April 13th next. The tickets will be one dollar each, and every arrangement is being made to insure the affair being most enjoyable in every way.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bausman are spending Saturday to Monday at the Empress. Mr. Bausman is the senior member of the legal firm of Bausman and Kelleher, one of the leading Seattle firms.

Mrs. A. Campbell Argyll, Esquimalt road, has left by the steamer Princess May for White Horse, Y.T. Her husband will join her at Prince Rupert, where he has been for the past seven weeks.

The annual ball to be given by the Native Sons Lodge, Post No. 1, is to take place at the Empress hotel on April 16. The orchestra will consist of the best local talent, outside of the leader, who will come from Seattle or Portland. The committee has decided to limit the number of tickets to 400, in order that the ballroom will not be overcrowded. The price of each ticket has been fixed at three dollars.

Mrs. B. Helsterman was, on Friday, hostess at a luncheon party at her residence in Pemberton Road. The drawingroom was charmingly decorated with quantities of yellow tulips. The hostess received her guests becomingly gowned in pink silk organdie. The luncheon table was very tastefully decorated with lilies of the valley and violets. Among the guests were: Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. H. Robertson, Mrs. Henry Helsterman, Mrs. Hebron Gillespie, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Kirkbride, Mrs. Genge, Miss Judie Pemberton and Miss Pooley.

Mr. and Mrs. Hottingsbury, from Toronto, are spending a visit of a few weeks' duration with friends in the city.

Miss Corbould, who has been staying in Victoria with her sister, Mrs. E. Scholefield, is returning in a few days to her home in New Westminster.

Mrs. Nicholson, of Vancouver, is on a visit to Victoria, and is staying with her sister, Mrs. Herbert Wilders, of San Juan avenue.

Mrs. F. A. Butler has returned to Victoria and taken up her residence with her daughter, Mrs. E. Singleton Wise, 1077 Davie street, Oak Bay.

L. McNutt and F. W. Brooks, employees of the White Pass and Yukon railway company, who have been residing in Victoria for the winter, left yesterday from Seattle on the Jefferson on their return to the north.

A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs in British Columbia, has just returned from a visit of inspection of the reserves near Cowichan and reports that everything is in a very satisfactory condition.

The ladies of the Victoria Hockey club have arranged to give a little dance in the Cosy Corner tea rooms on the 20th of this month, and will point this out to the government.

Rev. Mr. Lev's Meetings.

Rev. Mark Lev will preach this morning in the Congregational church, and this evening in the First Presbyterian church, while at 4 p. m. he will address the men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, taking as his subject, The Two Kings. His other engagements in the city are as follows: Bible reading at 4 and 8 p. m. tomorrow, Monday, and at 8 p. m. upon Tuesday and Wednesday. All these week-day services will take place in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

A.O.F. Presentation.

At the regular monthly meeting of Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A.O.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

Trio Believed to Have Robbed Drunken Man, Behind the Bars

Arrested on suspicion of being involved in the robbery from Charles Reid, of the sum of \$50, while the latter was in a drunken sleep at the King's Head saloon yesterday afternoon, W. Dulvey, James Patrick and "Kid" Foley were taken in charge by the police. Reid, so he states, awoke to find that his roll of money had disappeared. Foley, who is a boxer of some local reputation, along with Dulvey and Patrick, were in the bar at the time the robbery is alleged to have taken place. Foley was the only member of the trio present when Detectives Perdue and O'Leary and Constable Blackstock arrived at the King's Head. Foley was locked up and in the evening Dulvey and Patrick were apprehended. The three possessed exactly twenty cents.

MEETING TUESDAY

Annual Gathering of Victoria Lacrosse Club at William Wallace Hall

The annual meeting will be held in Sir William Wallace hall (entrance next to Spencer annex), Broad street, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The report of the executive committee on constitution and bylaws will be brought up. The officers, executive committee, club captain and delegates to the B. C. A. L. A. for the ensuing year, will be elected.

New members will be received and the secretary will have his receipts all ready for the members' annual dues. All members, their friends and everybody interested in lacrosse and desirous of seeing the Capital City take its proper place in the national game are cordially invited to attend.

Communion Service Today.

Being the first Sunday in the month the Communion services will be celebrated in Christ Church cathedral at the 8 a. m. and the 11 a. m. services.

To Give Recital.

Mrs. Gleason, the elocutionist, who will be assisted by Mrs. Jesse Longfield and Miss Cocker, will give a recital upon the 22nd instant.

Orange Lodge to Meet.

A special meeting of Victoria district L. O. L. will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 8 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

Rev. Mr. Lev's Meetings.

Rev. Mark Lev will preach this morning in the Congregational church, and this evening in the First Presbyterian church, while at 4 p. m. he will address the men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, taking as his subject, The Two Kings. His other engagements in the city are as follows: Bible reading at 4 and 8 p. m. tomorrow, Monday, and at 8 p. m. upon Tuesday and Wednesday. All these week-day services will take place in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

A.O.F. Presentation.

At the regular monthly meeting of Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A.O.

P., to be held on Wednesday evening next, 10th inst., at K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas street, a joint meeting of the courts of Foresters will take place to make a presentation to Bro. J. W. Bolden, for his energetic and painstaking services in connection with the management of the concerts given under the auspices of the A.O.F. for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late Bro. J. Thompson. There will be a social time with refreshments served.

Almost before he had finished, Calcutta replied to the operator's question. It was a quotation from some economic writer on the philosophy of war which must have been at the elbow of the operator 7,000 miles away when suddenly called upon to speak to the London Pressmen.

For experimental purposes other cities of the world were signaled for messages. "Bombay" said: "It is hot here. We suppose you are cold." Madras replied: "I am cold, but dry." Ceylon said: "Our parliament is sitting." Odessa, Tabriz, Warsaw, Pera and Teheran sent any message which came into the hands of the operators. It was all done quickly and without a hitch.

The romance of the direct line to London cannot be told in a few words. The unknown men who have carried the wire have not been detected. It has been through which it passes, has been in a state of siege for months, and communication over this part of the line, which is constantly destroyed in the encounters of the two opposing parties, has only been kept up with the greatest difficulty by the staff of the Indo-European Telegraph company at the risk of their lives. From a political as well as from a commercial point of view the value of this direct communication with India and the East is of incalculable importance.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LONDON TO INDIA

Astonishing Feat in History of Telegraphy Has Been Accomplished

London, March 6.—A direct overland telegraph line has just been established between London and India.

In that sentence is conveyed the news of one of the most astonishing feats in the history of telegraphy. On Saturday last a small party of guests were invited to 18 Old Broad street, the offices of the Indo-European Telegraph company, to witness the achievement of a world's record, when the operators sent a message to Calcutta on a direct line from the London office to the receiving room, over 7,000 miles away, and had an answer in less time than it would take to walk through Fleet street.

It is difficult to realize the full significance of the fact. It means, for one thing, that there are no intermediate retransmissions. The operator's key is pressed in London, and the electric signal produced comes out in India with the speed of lightning; that is to say, in the infinitesimal fraction of a second. It means that, during the past few years men have been carrying the line further East, across Europe to W. Asia, then southward to Odessa, starting at Black Sea, to Tiflis, then through Turkey in Asia, stretching away to Teheran, through Tabriz and the wild country of the Persian tribesmen, down to Karachi and the coast of the Arabian Sea.

It was on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock that the first press message was sent from the room in London to Karachi, 5,374 miles away, while the grant of the franchise has only just been carried thence being connected with Calcutta.

"Now, gentlemen," said one of the officials of the Indo-European Telegraph company: "We will signal to Karachi that the London Press desires a message from them."

He passed the word to an operator, the man tapped out a few words, and waited a few seconds.

"Karachi replies," he said.

And by hot and dash the answer came on the wire, which was read off at the long strips of paper as the official could interpret them—at the rate of forty words a minute. It was a brief record of the way in which the wire had been taken overland, of the various sanitary authorities, it is evident that during the war over 1,000,000 men were summoned to their colors which created an extraordinary drain on the forces of the population.

"The losses in killed and wounded were very great. In the cemetery at Tokio alone 60,000 were buried who had been slain in battle, and to these must be added 50,000 who died of their wound. Thus the Japanese suffered battle losses of 110,000 men—that is to say, a number almost

equal to the entire army on a peace footing.

"Our losses, compared with our army of 1,000,000, were several times smaller than those of the Japanese. During the war 554,000 men were treated in the Japanese hospitals, 220,000 of them being wounded. Counting in with the killed and wounded those who died from disease, the Japanese lost 135,000 men."

To Prevent Coast Erosion

London, March 6.—The Royal Commission on Coast Erosion has concluded its report on the question of afforestation as a preventive of coast erosion, and the adaptability of the unemployed to the carrying out of extensive afforestation work. It is uncertain whether the report contains very strong and definite recommendations on these points, and it is hoped that legislation may be based on these recommendations next session. Annually large chunks of England's soil are falling into the sea.

A New "Wireless" Apparatus

London, March 6.—Marconi is engaged in perfecting an important improvement in his system of wireless telegraphy, whereby it will be possible to send messages simultaneously at the same station. This innovation will be introduced about the end of March, when the company expect to be able to give a service at least equal to one duplexed cable. According to the London manager, Mr. Marconi has filed his patents for this system, and carried out with an improved installation, now fitted up, the capacity of the station will be considerably more than double. The next thing they have in view is the establishment of a direct line between Clifden, in Ireland, and London, and also of one between Glace Bay and Montreal, and probably the latter will be extended to New York.

In the Morning

Try A Charcoal Lozenge and a Glass of Water if Your Breath is Foul and Your Mouth Tastes Bad.

Immediately upon arising in the morning, should you have a bad breath and a disagreeable taste in your mouth, try a charcoal lozenge. Simply chew the lozenge up as you would so much candy and drink a glass of water, washing it down into the stomach in this manner. The effect is almost magical. The mouth becomes sweet and the breath pure and fragrant in a very short time.

After a few days you will notice that your stomach is digesting food much better. All traces of gases and sour stomach will disappear, and the perfect assimilation promoted by a healthy stomach will build up strength and muscle, and your bad breath and coated tongue will be a thing of the past.

Give Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges a trial, results are assured, and positively no bad effects can arise from the use of charcoal. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made of young willow wood charcoal and pure, fresh honey, taken direct from the bee hive. They will eat all you want, give them to every member of the family. They will cleanse and purify the stomach and keep it clean and sweet.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are good for everybody at any time. Try them. For sale everywhere, 25 cents per box. Sample box will be sent free by mail upon request. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

See the New Spring Offerings



Suits at \$15 as good as they can be

Ancient habits and customs are hard to stop and still harder to change.

The genesis of fashion began with Joseph's coat of many colours. Adam's fig-leaf was ready-made and was not really fashionable. "Ye tailor of ye olden time" made clothes somewhat as the custom tailor makes them to-day. "Semi-ready" made the first great change.

Men's ready-made clothing has been the synonym for shoddy cloth and shabby making. "Semi-ready" is not ready-made.

To-day most men know that they can buy in the Semi-ready shop a better tailored garment, of finer design and better cloth quality, than most tailors can possibly make.

"What you want—when you want it."

Semi-ready Tailoring

SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Suits - - - \$12.00 to \$35.00
Top Coats - - \$15.00 to \$30.00
Trousers - - - \$3.00 to \$9.00
Fancy Vests - - - \$1.50 to \$7.00

5000 garments carried in stock, all cut on the Physique Type System and GUARANTEED TO KEEP THEIR SHAPE.

New styles in HAWES, STETSON, and CHRISTY HATS.

New lines of SUMMER UNDERWEAR in BALBRIGGAN,

NATURAL WOOL, CASHMERE and SILK.

Agents for DR. JAEGER and LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.

New GLOVES, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring
Clothiers and Hatters.

614 Yates St.



There will be no hesitancy in your decision to advance with the times if you bring your Custom Tailored Suit and place it alongside of a Semi-ready Suit for a face-to-face comparison. Compare the Workmanship, the Style, the Fitting and the Quality.

We are showing Suits at \$15 which are as well-tailored as our higher-priced Suits at \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25.

Semi-ready Tailoring

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY 922 Government Street LIMITED Victoria, B.C.

MEADLANDS

Lately Known as Dr.
Powell's Farm

THIS is one of the most beautiful and best watered farms in Saanich and having a large water frontage on Union Bay, has been subdivided and placed on the market at the following prices: WATER FRONTAGE in 7 acre blocks at from \$250 to \$300 per acre. The remainder in 12 acre blocks a large portion of which is under cultivation, at from \$150 to \$200 per acre. TERMS: One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 7 per cent. Call for a map.

YATES ESTATE, Victoria Arm, lots still going at from \$150 to \$500 each; \$25 cash and \$10 per month will buy any of them. Reduction for cash and allowance for acreage.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

FARMS—ASK FOR PRINTED LIST

Good Homes To Let

Furnished	NEAR BEACON HILL, tram car and Dallas Road, new cottage containing five rooms, bath, pantry, toilet, etc. Handsomely furnished. Will lease for one year, Rent.....\$42.50
	926 HUMBOLDT STREET—Excellent dwelling of ten rooms, well furnished, two and one-third acres of ground in good garden; splendid place for boarding house. Rent.....75.00
	717 WILSON STREET—Five roomed cottage, new and well furnished, large grounds. Rent.....27.50
	1263 ALFRED STREET—Fine six roomed bungalow, new, modern in every respect; large lot, between two car lines; well furnished. Rent.....35.00
Unfurnished	VERRINDER AVENUE—Good two-storey house of ten rooms, fine location, high and dry. Rent.....35.00
	1603 JUBILEE AVENUE—Desirable two-storey house, eight rooms, modern. Rent.....\$30.00
	LOVERS' LANE—A good two-storey modern house, containing eight rooms. Rent.....20.00
	560 RITHET STREET—An eight roomed, house; modern and convenient. Will lease. Rent.....25.00
	GORGEOUS ROAD—Twenty acres land and excellent six-roomed cottage. Rent.....\$20.00
	CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—Nice, modern two-storey house, with six rooms. Rent.....21.00
	PRINCESS AVENUE—New modern bungalow with six excellent rooms. Rent.....21.00
	624 HILLSIDE AVENUE—Two-storey eight-roomed house, modern. Rent.....25.00
	117 ST. LAWRENCE STREET—New four-roomed bungalow, modern; very desirable. Rent.....21.00
	636 DUNEDIN STREET—One and one-half storey house, good; modern. Rent.....25.00
	1218 QUADRA STREET—Six-roomed house, two-storeys, modern. Rent.....20.00
	407 MARY STREET—Good modern cottage, containing five rooms. Rent.....13.50
	VICTORIA ARM—Fine residence, twelve rooms, two storeys, modern, furnace, rent \$35.
	57 FORT STREET—Five-roomed cottage, modern. Rent.....15.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Telephone 1076.

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

1130 Broad St.

If Location and Price Count

HERE are two very fine lots 57 ft. 6 in. by 106 ft. each, on one of the best parts of Fort Street. High, dry, facing south with ideal slope to street. Car passes property. Sewer, water, electric lights and telephone on street. Property has a little rock and Oak trees at the rear. Just enough rock to make a good foundation for a home. Offering at the extraordinary low figure of

TERMS

\$1050

TERMS

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B.C.

PEMBERTON ROAD

PRICE
\$8,300

FINE RESIDENCE
WITH LARGE LOT

Established
1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN Telephone 86
41 GOVERNMENT STREET

\$1150

Half an Acre all Cleared and Under
Cultivation

with good two-room cottage, city water and electric light. Twenty young fruit trees. Good chicken house. This property is situated in good locality, and within five minutes walk of street car. Owner needs money and has reduced his price \$500.00. This is a good buy.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664 634 VIEW STREET, P.O. Box 307
Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

A 50 ACRE FARM! A 50 ACRE FARM!

Of the choicest irrigable Agricultural and Fruit Lands on the entire Pacific Coast for the extraordinary low figure of \$500.00. The poorest man can purchase one of these most desirable properties. The Titles are direct from the

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT

The climate is delightful and there is a continuous growth the year round. The temperature runs from 60 to 90 degrees. Every acre properly put under cultivation will give a yearly return of \$50.00 upwards, otherwise money will be refunded to purchaser.

One owner last year, with irrigation, raised six crops of Alfalfa, and this yielded over \$150 per acre.

Sugar, pineapples, bananas, chocolate, cotton, coffee, tobacco, vanilla, beans, indigo, henequen, ramie, and all kinds of fibres, adonquilla, oil seed, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cocoanuts, and all other tropical and semi-tropical products can be grown to perfection.

If you order one of these farms by mail we will select one for you from the first sub-division giving you privilege of changing for any other farm of the same subdivision that is still for sale.

NO TAXES for ten years.

NO IMPORT OR EXPORT DUTY for ten years.

In a comparatively short time these lands will be worth at least \$100 per acre.

Prices on the East Coast of Mexico for similar lands run from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

If you would like to investigate this proposition, call on or write to

BOND & CLARK

614 TROUNCE AVENUE

Telephone 1092

TO RENT

Well Furnished Eight Roomed Modern
House on Gorge
Road

TO RENT

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 633

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

VICTORIA RESIDENTIAL LOTS

ADMIRAL ROAD—60 x 120, a corner. Good soil. Price	\$300
NELSON STREET—60 x 100, a corner, close to water. Price	\$250
ADMIRAL ROAD—Two large lots, double frontage. Price	\$700
LYALL STREET—54 x 120. Price.....	\$350
CRAIGFLOWER ROAD—Two lots, 50 x 109 each. Price of each.....	\$600
PINE STREET—On south side. Price.....	\$500
ROCKLAND AVENUE—Corner St. Charles street. Several choice large lots at moderate prices.	
OAK BAY AVENUE—Corner Richard, two large lots, 120 x 135. Price	\$2,250
OAK BAY AVENUE—Corner Fell street. Price....	\$770
DAVIE STREET—Corner Cowan, two lots. Each, \$700	
CHAUCHER STREET—North side, 50x125. Price, \$425	

VERY CHOICE CORNER, close-in, 120 feet on Blanchard and 120 feet on Fisguard streets; 2½ story house, 10 rooms; 24 fruit trees, large stable. The house has recently been renovated and painted. No better location in the city for a rooming or desirable residence. \$5,500, easy terms. Open to offer.

OTTER DISTRICT—160 acres, 75 acres cleared and fenced, some fine large trees, balance easily cleared. Over 120 acres arable level land, 25 miles from Victoria on the main road. Two living streams all the year round in which trout abound, and miles and miles of cattle run adjoining. All mineral and surface rights go with the property. Price, per acre, \$50 cash.

GOOD BUILDING LOT, Esquimalt Road, near city boundary, 60 x 135, with small house. Cash

VERY CHOICE CORNER LOT, Cook and Fort Streets. One-half cash, balance three years at seven per cent. Price.....

\$4,750

GOOD BUILDING LOT, corner Oak Bay Avenue and Fell Street. Small cash payment, balance at seven per cent, will take this lot. Price, \$770

GOOD BUSINESS SITE, Pandora Street, close to Douglas. Half cash, \$4,250

VERY DESIRABLE SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE—Fully modern, almost new. On Heywood Avenue. Owner leaving the city—must be sold....\$4,250

BUNGALOW—Five roomed, new, fully modern, Government street, close to car line, part may remain at 6 per cent.....

\$3,600

178 ACRES, fronting on Sooke Harbor. 30 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard. Good 7 roomed house and outbuildings, good well. School on the lot. Stage passes the door. Easy terms.....

\$4,000

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE
30

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Eroad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

CASH vs EASY TERMS

We claim that you cannot buy elsewhere in the city for spot cash houses as cheap and as good value as the following offers:

No. 1417—In a fashionable part of the city, three bedrooms, good closets, good plumbing, good basement piped for furnace, and everything that is necessary to a woman's comfort. This house is close in. The price of this new house was \$3,300. Price today is \$2,800. Terms, \$200 cash, and \$25 per month.

BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 ROOM HOUSE ON FORT STREET—Modern in every particular. Owner has decided to sell this on easy terms for \$3,000. Small cash payment and balance \$25 per month. If you are interested come and see it. The former price was \$3,500. A magnificent run for poultry.

SIX ROOM HOUSE—McPherson Avenue. New and modern. Monthly terms. \$3,500.

TO RENT—Good Five-Room House—West Victoria. Per month.....\$12

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.
618 TROUNCE AVENUE

TELEPHONE 1377

Here is a BARGAIN No doubt about it!

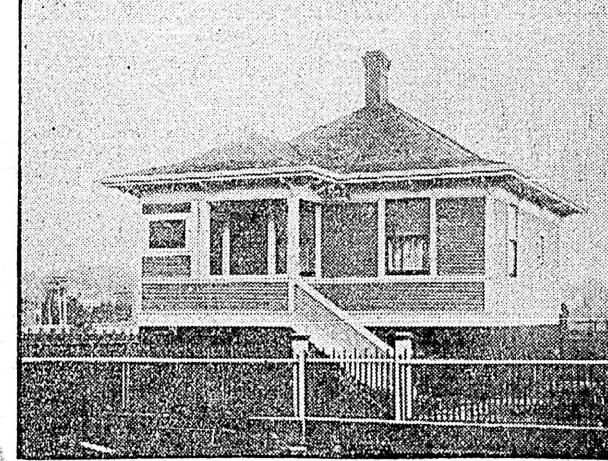
A fine corner block of very choice property on Fort Street car line, 165 x 200 feet, frontage on two streets. Sewer, city water, electric lights and granolithic walks.

This would make three fine lots on which three good houses could be built, and even four if thought advisable. This is a splendid speculative proposition, as property very close to this and no better is held at \$1,000 per lot.

We strongly advise you to look into this offer, and use your own judgment. \$1,800 will take this whole block on easy terms.

We firmly believe this to be a money maker.

LATIMER & NEY
629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD



SNAP—This choice built, new cottage, on lot 60 x 132, fine high location, near cars and school, very large living and diningroom, tile fireplace and mantel, bedroom, kitchen, pantry, bathroom and basement, fruit trees and garden, city water, electric light, sewer, bath, fencing and sidewalks. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage at seven per cent. Price only.....

\$1,600

T. P. McCONNELL

Sole Agent. Cor. Govt. and Fort St. Upstairs.

2 Corner Lots James Bay

On car line—Price \$1,600—Easy terms

Cowichan Bay

160 acres all cultivated, together with two large new modern Houses, Stables, Barns, etc, facing bay. Easy Terms. Price \$20,000

TO RENT - -

FISGUARD STREET—Near Cook, five room cottage.....\$25.00
FORT STREET—8-room house.....\$27.50

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

FOR SALE

S. African Script Land S. W. 1-4, Sec. 25, Tp. 111. Necho Valley

A beautiful piece, located near Stoney Creek. Very lightly timbered, willow and poplar. Soil, black loam, silts in places.

Price, \$12.50 per acre. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance to suit.

Pendegast St., 3 New Cottages

Well-fitted sideboards, bath, etc., concrete foundations. ALL modern improvements.

Price, \$3,100 each. Terms, \$500 cash, balance \$25 per month.

Six choice Lots, Fairfield Estate, near Dallas Road, good soil, high and dry, commanding fine view. Price \$600 each. Terms: One-half cash, balance in two years at seven per cent.

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Room 11, Mahon Building

Tel. 1462

REALTY

TIMBER

INSURANCE

Rent is a Perpetual Tax

Cut it out by getting a home. We can make this possible to you by this offering: A new, modern, seven-room house with basement, on the car line, in a choice residential district. The builder says the place is a

Bargain at \$3850

We believe it and think you will if you investigate. The terms of payment make the purchase easy: \$2,200 may remain on a three-year mortgage, and the balance paid about as follows: \$125 cash and \$30 a month for three months; then you pay up the interest to date, and \$285 on principal. Thereafter you may pay as low as \$35 a month including interest.

This Means Making Rent Buy a Home

Timber

Timber

WANTED

FROM OWNERS

Good and well located timber for responsible buyers. Will either buy or sell at right prices

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

50 Acres of Splendid Farming Land

Near Duncans, cleared, drained, fenced and in crop. Owner will sell whole or portion at \$200 per acre

Neat Cottage

All modern, off Oak Bay Avenue, \$2,100, easy terms

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

1205 Broad Street.

P.O. Box 167

Special in Millwood

MONDAY ONLY

\$2.75 for a large double load to anyone living within a mile of the City Hall, who orders four loads or more.

Order Tomorrow

and Save Money

DRY WOOD WHEN NEEDED

CAMERON LUMBER CO.

Phone 910.

MUSIC TEACHERS
ATTENTION!

Call and see a consignment of first-class sheet music, suitable for young pupils. For sale at 10 cents the copy. The Bleasdale Company.

Gourlay Music Warerooms
907 Government Street.

RAILWAY PRIVILEGES

North Vancouver's Case Likely to Lead to Amendment of General Railway Act

Ottawa, March 5.—North Vancouver delegates are thoroughly well pleased with the arrangement reached with the V. W. & Y. railway company in regard to the extension of the latter's charter rights in respect of construction of branch lines. The point has been made quite clear that North Vancouver in agreeing to an extension of branch line rights has not bound itself to approve of any renewal of main line construction rights, which, however, will not expire for another sixteen months. Before that time arrives the general railway act may be amended to deal with the case of renewal of charter rights, with the result that a company which has received the privilege of constructing a line through a certain district, and has not exercised these rights, will have no more presumptive right to a renewal or extension than if the rights in question had never existed at all.

In regard to the vexed question of property values in North Vancouver and the prices which the V. W. & Y. must pay for lands which it proposes to expropriate, this question will presumably be taken up between the minister of railways and Chairman Mabie of the railway commission as soon as the latter returns from the west, with results entirely satisfactory to the property owners of North Vancouver concerned. This difficulty is not new, but has arisen in other parts of Canada. It will therefore in all probability be dealt with by an amendment to the general railway act to provide that railway companies in expropriating property shall pay the values current at the time that the lands and buildings are actually taken.

Tug Pilot, Capt. Scarf, returned from Seattle last night after towing the large Two Brothers from Comox to Seattle with coal.

Fire losses in London, Ont., in February did not exceed \$600.

Children and Pimples

Seem to Go Together and Yet Few Parents Fully Appreciate the Warning.

At the age of puberty most children are afflicted with pimples and many with serious skin eruptions.

At this particular period in a child's existence nature is going through a transition which is of vital importance to the child and the parent.

A large crowd was present at the Victoria last night to witness the final performance of the amateurs and amateur pictures and the prize distribution. Fully a hundred persons were unable to gain admittance, the sign "House Full" meeting their gaze. Owing to a very large number of amateurs having wished to participate in the contest this week and the management not being able to include half their number on this week's programme, another competition will be held every night of next week except Thursday.

The prize winners for the past week are as follows: Master Neil North, first prize extraordinary, motor car cart. Judging from the large number of votes cast on the first night for Master North, who is the five year old son of the stage manager of the Victoria theatre, he would certainly have polled far and away the largest number of votes. His father being on the staff, in a sportsmanlike manner withdrew his name from the competition, allowing the little fellow to continue for the enjoyment he finds in the art.

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Mr. R. A. C. Grant.

Accompanist, Mr. E. Russell.

4. Overture, "Hungarian Comedy".....Keler-Bela

5. Patrol, "Salvation Army".....Herman

6. Vocal Solo, "Dream of Paradise".....Grey

Mr. H. M. Miller.

7. Grand Selection (No. 1) "Mari- tana".....Wallace

8. Piccolo Solo, "The Silver King".....Hartmann

Mr. H. Scarle.

Miss E. Cocker.

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WE ARE SELLING

Vancouver Real Estate

The tremendous movement that has just commenced in Vancouver property is likely to continue indefinitely. The announcements made by the various railway companies, together with the great development that is to take place in the street railway system and the contemplated improvements to the Narrows and False Creek have placed the future of Vancouver beyond all question, and have caused the present movement in the buying of Real Estate.

This, so far, has only been local, but buying orders are coming in from all over the East, and during the A.Y.P. Exposition this year, it is safe to assume, that this movement will reach its height. We have secured properties that are as good as any in Vancouver and surrounding districts, and we have no hesitation in saying that you can buy as well from us as through any other source, and we believe better, as we have spent considerable time in picking up the best things that are to be obtained upon the judgment of people we know in Vancouver, and who are most thoroughly posted upon the prospects of each individual portion of the city and district, and upon prices.

A DOUBLE CORNER—In Grand View for **\$1,150**
TWO HALF-ACRE BLOCKS in South Vancouver (all that are left), each **\$500**

THIRTY-ONE LOTS AT NEW WESTMINSTER

There is a large prospective profit in this buy.

160 ACRES IN BURNABY

On such terms as to enable the purchaser to realize a small fortune out of it.

THE BIGGEST SNAP IN BUSINESS PROPERTY

on Granville street, paying over ten per cent.

LOTS IN KITSILANO—ACREAGE AT POINT GREY

Victoria Real Estate

There never was a better time to buy real estate in this city than now. The great movement in Vancouver will have a reflex influence over here and Victoria has her good time coming this summer.

Take Advantage of Present Low Prices and Buy Now

135 FOOT FRONTAGE on Cornwall Street, close to Cook street car line **\$850**

PRINCESS STREET, adjoining Central Park, lot 60 x 120, \$150 cash, balance to suit **\$675**

FAIRFIELD ESTATE, close to car line and beach, seven lots, with frontage on three streets. Terms **\$2,800**

VANCOUVER STREET, large lot, terms to suit **\$900**

THE FINEST LOT ON DALLAS ROAD

At twenty-five per cent less than other inferior lots are held at.

TEN LOTS ON LINDEN AVENUE

These lots will be worth double in a year's time.

TWO LOTS ON GOVERNMENT STREET

Near Niagara Street.

LET US SHOW YOU CAREY CASTLE GARDENS LOTS

The choice high-class residential lots of Victoria, the home of high-class residences.

Herbert Cuthbert & Com'Y

REAL ESTATE — TIMBER — MINES

Agents for C.P.R. Irrigated Lands, Imperial Trust Co., Ltd., American Central Insurance Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.

ASHANTIS BEAT SPEARS INTO REAPING HOOKS

Agricultural Show Held in Kumas. Shows Progress Made

Kumasi, March 6.—Sir John Rodger, governor of the Gold Coast, opened a most successful agricultural show in this city recently. Hundreds of native chiefs and their followers, clad in the picturesque and multicolored cloths which form the national costume attended from the Colony, from all parts of Ashanti, and even from the distant northern territories, meeting together for the first time in peaceful rivalry in the heart of grim Ashanti.

The scene will never be forgotten by those who saw it, and the incident will go down in the history of the Gold Coast. The administration, from the governor downwards, did their utmost to make the show a success, and they were loyally seconded by the native chiefs and by the European merchants. The exhibits consisted for the most parts of agricultural and forest products. Live stock and native manufacturers, some very fine specimens of native cattle, sheep and goats came from the northern territories. Many prizes were given, and the moral effect was tremendous.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature in an outlook generally full of promise is the way in which the erstwhile Ashanti warrior is flinging himself into agriculture with as much zest as

GLACIAL ACTION IN FORMATION OF EARTH

Moses B. Cotsworth Delivers Interesting Lecture Before Alexandra Club

Moses B. Cotsworth, the English actuary, delivered an address last evening before the members of the Women's University Club upon the titling of the pole and glacial action in the formation of fertile earth.

At Flamborough Head, in Yorkshire, above the chalk cliffs, he said, could be seen the boulder clay, which, as investigation had clearly shown, had in ages past been deposited by glancers, and in just the same manner as could easily be observed here at the corner of Beacon Hill Park, where high above could be seen the boulder clay, while all below was rock. Now, how did this clay come there and how were these rocks which were noticed in many parts of the world ploughed over and rounded? Further, all these matters were of practical interest, as potato fruit culture in British Columbia primarily depended upon glaciation, a fact which could be clearly established.

John Smith's Discovery

These peculiar formations had in the first place been noticed by the father of geology, John Smith, the land agent of a great country family in Yorkshire. In one of the most beautiful spots in England, about seven miles from Scarborough, this patient and thoughtful investigator had observed this boulder clay, with chalk and limestone contiguous and intermixed, for in this particular place was displayed the most marvellous exposure to be found in the whole world, the strata being clearly shown in great variety and one above the other. In less than two miles no less than fourteen different strata could be examined and the outcome of this man's explorations led to the formation of the Geological Society, while subsequently the eminent Agassiz had made similar examinations into the effects of glacial action in Switzerland.

It was found that glancers were constantly in motion, having a tremendous grinding effect upon the rocks beneath, and carrying with them into the valleys beneath dirt and stones. The reason of this glacial motion was due to the fact that the ice, which was formed from snow in the upper regions of the mountains, instead of being rigid in form, like the ice of rivers and of lakes, was of globular form, through the pressure of the accumulated snow, and rolled over and over in a manner somewhat similar to water. It had also been found when portions of Yorkshire were closely examined, that wherever this glacial action had existed, the earth was fertile, while in those higher sections which had been left untouched by it, the ground was almost completely infertile. And stones which were scattered over this part of England had also been traced to Norway, whence in past ages they had been brought by means of these glancers.

Fertility of Earth

Why was this blue boulder clay fertile? At the Great Glacier, as it was commonly called, although it really was a very small glacier when it was compared with others in the far north and in Greenland, the wonderfully slow and tremendously great grinding force of glacial action could be observed, and the ground rock, which was finer than sand, was eventually carried down into the lower reaches of the Fraser River, and formed the rich sedimentary soil of the Fraser valley. To show how small in comparison this glacier was, it was sufficient to mention the fact that a glacier 800 miles in length existed in the northern country upon this coast, while in Greenland the glancers were thousands of miles in length, and from 8,000 to 10,000 feet in thickness.

For the whole of Greenland was covered by a vast mass of ice, which having accumulated in the centre of that country was gravitating to the eastward and to the wasteward. This ice travelled at the rate of forty feet a day throughout the year, and was known to deposit in the sea at one point 432,000,000 cubic feet in a single day or practically 5,000,000 tons a year.

And the rocks which were so carried down showed by their contour upon what part of these ice masses they had been deposited, for when rough and sharp they had been in the upper portions, while when rounded and smooth they had undoubtedly been underneath. Glancers had ploughed over Vancouver Island even as was the case today in Greenland.

Pole Tipping

Mr. Cotsworth was positive that the pyramids in Egypt had been erected for the purpose of determining the different seasons of the year when various crops should be planted, and the fact that a difference of 7.8 degrees existed between the present angle of these pyramids and the angle which must have been then used showed that in something over 5,000 years the location of the North Pole had materially changed.

Geological investigation had proved beyond doubt that glacial action in Europe had extended across England, Belgium and central Germany, but had not invaded central and eastern Asia. He was of the opinion that nature had been working upon precisely the same lines through the eternal ages, just as it was doing at the present time.

The ice in Greenland was so extensive that if it were spread over the whole of North America it would form a sheet of over 1,000 feet in thickness, an absolute fact, and this immense mass of ice was a tremendous factor in gravitation, as its tendency was to tip the world in a southerly direction. There had been a tip of 7.8 degrees in the last 5,000 years, with the consequence that the Canadian and the American climates were unquestionably getting warmer and the Asiatic climate, upon the contrary, colder.

Earth's Composition

The centre of the earth was solid, being composed of the heaviest metals, while its crust was only about thirty miles in thickness, and the more fluid matter coming between these sections of the equatorial bulge arose from the rapid revolutions of the earth upon its axis.

Earthquakes were largely, at all events, due to the gradual adjustment of the crust to the changed conditions which were being slowly produced through alteration in the position of the pole. The world was tipping to the southward, although very, very slowly, and the glancers, as examination proved, were slowly receding. The Muir glacier, for instance, was going back half a mile a year, and was now highly situated upon the land, the formation of bergs having ceased. England had at one period been in the equatorial regions, and as coal was at that age formed there, so was coal

now being formed in the upper part of the Nile valley. The work of these forces could be examined in the northern regions of British Columbia better than in any other portion of the world, and the remains of glacial action were abundant around Victoria.

The lecturer mentioned the interesting fact that an immense and an impassable moraine, which prevented the passage of surveyors, had ultimately led to the loss of much of the coast line of British Columbia, as the gradual extension of the Russian trade posts around this moraine had given some ground for the claims which the Americans subsequently made to this strip of coast territory.

Mr. Cotsworth, who had been introduced by Mrs. Young, F.R.G.S., was warmly thanked for the information which he had laid before the members of the University Women's club.

Grain and Water Famine

Calcutta, March 6.—A severe grain and water famine is reported to be prevailing in the district of Mymensingh, Northern Bengal. Owing to a deficient rainfall there have been poor crops for two seasons. The laborers are migrating into Eastern Bengal and Assam, leaving their women and children on the point of starvation.

Seen at Monte Carlo

Going for a day to do the Casino, I remained six weeks, and even then the human interest in the place was unexhausted. The beautiful setting of this favored spot charmed me; the mountains, the rocks, the ever-blue sea, grim old Monaco, with the Italian shore in the distance, all conduced to give it an air of distinction and romance. The color and movement of the cosmopolitan, well dressed crowds, the fine orchestra, the beautiful pigeons, afternoon tea in the Cafe de Paris, the music in the moonlight, the palatial Casino (with its daily supply of newspapers from all parts of the world free to visitors), are all attractions for the tourist, the student, and the man of the world.

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I was sitting one morning in a quiet corner, when two elderly men sat down beside me. One was evidently a Scotchman, and the other, I gathered, was from Yorkshire. The former remarked: "I have just managed it. This, I discovered meant a win of 20 francs. Their daily routine was to appear at the same roulette table at an early hour, and play the lowest stake of five francs on even chances—that is, on black or red, or on the odd or even numbers. They would lose and win, and win and lose; but they remained calm and self-contained, and persevered until they had each 20 francs to the good. I learned that they scooped in the amount in twenty minutes, and at other times it was a tough struggle until luncheon time before they managed it. I never saw them fall once. I learned that they had paid for the same plan for four months. One thing was clear—nothing could tempt them to go beyond the modest stake which they had the will to stop when they won the stipulated amount. It was really one of the best illustrations of will power I have ever seen for few indeed, who enter the portals of the Casino are able to resist the compelling atmosphere of the tables to play on if losing and to plunge if winning.

When these two old philosophers

were not at play they might be seen in the reading room, in the gardens, or sitting in the lounges discussing problems of all kinds with other visitors.

One day I heard the Casino and gambling discussed from all points of view, and a more exhaustive, fair and candid consideration of a subject I have seldom listened to. This, too, was a curious experience. Another day the subject was vegetarianism and it was really laughable to listen to a heated discussion of the "simple life." In what many people consider the wickedest place on earth, where everything is on a scale of unstinted luxury and extravagance and money is scattered about in handfuls.

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Needless to say, gamblers are the most superstitious of people, and a very small sign, indeed, will often cause them to change their plans. You will see them examining the number of their cloakroom checks and begin their play with it, or it may be the number of their bedrooms, the date of the month they were born in, or some chance mention of a number that gives them the cue to start from. A story is told of Colonel Z., who had lost heavily, and, in fact was awaiting a remittance from London to meet his hotel bill. He went to church on Sunday morning, and the number of the last hymn was 36, the words of which seemed to haunt him. Sauntering almost into the Casino, the first thing he heard was 36 shouted by the croupier at the first table, and taking that as a good omen he put down his last five-franc piece, which he kept for luck. Again 36 turned up, and he won 175 francs, and before he left he had made enough to pay his bill ten francs.

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"After taking three bottles of your wonderful medicine, our baby was entirely well and needed no more medicine. At sixteen months of age she weighed thirty pounds. She had cried eight months, night and day, and nothing did her good until we tried *Scott's Emulsion*."—MRS. E. C. SMITH, Villa Rica, Ga.

Gossip of the Club Room

N. W. A.

There has been something doing every night during the present season at the N. W. club rooms.

The sports committee have kept things lively in the gymnasium, basketball and handball being played since September last.

"Billie" Malcolm gave the seniors and junior members instruction in tumbling and other gymnastic feats once a week, which was much appreciated. Don't forget 12:30 at the club.

Card tournaments have been held nightly, while the social and rooms committee have given two successful entertainments. The first was in the form of a banquet, which some of the members styled a "bun feed." It was held in December.

Rowing will be commenced in earnest shortly. The first club regatta will be held early in April. A great many of the boys have been out enjoying a spin up the Gorge.

Frank Bayliss, our speedy runner, who was defeated by a small margin last Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill, is arranging a return race with Messrs. Beckwith and Dixon at Oak Bay on Saturday next.

Bendtson has left for Vancouver, where he will meet B. C. Hull, champion roller skater of that city, in three races. The first takes place on Tuesday night, the distance being three miles; the second takes place Wednesday evening and is for five miles, while the final is fixed for Thursday over a ten mile course. All at the Imperial rink.

The game the boys put up was excellent, everyone playing in fine form. It is hoped the boys will be able to stay together for the next season.

On Monday next the basketballers will meet the YMCA, who are at present in the top place in the City league. The boys are out to win. A good game is expected.

There is some talk among the different members of forming a baseball team for the coming season. A meeting of those interested will be held shortly. A strong team can be selected from the club.

There has been a good deal of discussion over our walk to Goldstream as to how many will be able to get there on time to catch the train back to town and how many will fall by the wayside. The time called is 12:30 p.m. at the club house. A good jaunt is expected. Don't forget 12:30 at the club.

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Gotch and Perrill.

Omaha, Neb., March 6.—Frank Gotch, world champion wrestler, and John Perrill of New York, have been matched here for March 26.

Yale Defeats Princeton.

Princeton, N. J., March 6.—Yale defeated Princeton by the score of 35 to 26 in the annual dual swimming meet tonight. It was the first time in many years that the locals were defeated by Yale. The New Haven water polo team also defeated Princeton by the score of 2 to 0.

HIGH SCHOOL WIN

University Lads Defeated in Rugby Match Played Yesterday Morning

A match was played between the University and High School rugby teams yesterday morning at the Oak Bay grounds, resulting in a win for the latter by a score of 6 to 11. Throughout the first half the play was fairly even, there being no perceptible advantage either way. In the second period, however, the High School lads unquestionably had the better of the struggle and managed to cross the line twice, those who made the touches again. After retiring, Sunday night three members of the intermediates played senior Monday night in the game against Victoria West, and played like veterans, "Johnnie" Johnson scoring 14 points.

The junior team also stand near the top of the list, and have the honor to be the only team (this season) to defeat the champion Y. M. C. A. quintette.

Basketball, lacrosse and field and track sports will be taken up by the club immediately the conditions are favorable for practice. Altogether prospects are good for a successful summer for the N. W. A. A.

In the City league the N. W. Intermediates basketball team scored 334 points to their opponents' 142.

"Happy" Anderson, manager of the Intermediates, reports that they all enjoyed themselves on the tour.

V. W. A. A.

There will be a general meeting of the club on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock to which all members are requested to be present, as business of great importance to the club will be discussed.

Within the last few weeks there has been a valued addition to the membership of the club, in the person of Mr. Woodward, of Pennington & Woodward, grocers, V. W. Mr. Woodward has had considerable experience as a "Walker," and has made very good time in from one to ten-mile races. At the conclusion of the race a few weeks back between Vaughan and the two continental walkers Mr. Woodward challenged the winner, but satisfactory arrangements could not be made.

This is something of a change in Ketchel's attitude, as only recently he said that he did not care to box Hugo. There is some big money in sight, however, as Cofroth's terms are said to be liberal.

Last Friday, Feb. 27, the football team travelled to Ladysmith, where they were successful in keeping the senior team of that city to a draw. When it is considered that our team was short the services of Beaney, Kinlock and Tait, it will be conceded that although no reply had yet been received from Mr. Cofroth, it was believed that he would accept. Intentions that Mr. Cofroth would receive this offer upon his retirement from the Roosevelt cabinet have been current for a month or more.

RUNNING INJURIOUS

Medical Specialists Say Boys Under Nineteen Shouldn't Enter Distance Races

SCOTT & BOWNE, 126 Wellington St. W., Toronto

A full copy of Mr. Smith's letter and many others of a similar nature, together with some of our valuable literature regarding children, will be sent upon receipt of your address, mentioning this paper.

Five of the most eminent medical specialists in Great Britain have declared that long-distance racing is unsuitable for growing boys under nineteen. This may cause a shock to some parents and schoolmasters, but will have the effect of preventing many from the effects of over-exertion in this as in other "sports." Reasonable physical exercise is beneficial to old and young, but excess is terribly mischievous and often fatal. Athletes are comparatively short-lived. Sir Lauder Brunton, one of the five medical specialists who have signed a declaration against long-distance racing, said young boys said the much harm to many young men can be traced to over-exertion in school athletics. Over-exertion may cause muscles to become smaller, and may make them liable to spasms and pain; over-exertion strains and weakens the heart, lessens the mental power, destroys the appetite, and renders the individual more ready to succumb to the attacks of disease. So many high-class athletes and such must have had the observation of any who have lived long enough to follow the history of the most ardent devotees of sport.—Editorial in Montreal Witness.

Offer to Mr. Cortelyou

New York, March 6.—An officer of the Consolidated Gas Co. said tonight that a definite offer of the presidency of that company had been made to George B. C. Cortelyou, retiring Secretary of the Treasury. He added that although no reply had yet been received from Mr. Cortelyou, it was believed that he would accept. Intentions that Mr. Cortelyou would receive this offer upon his retirement from the Roosevelt cabinet have been current for a month or more.

Is This Fair?

Certain Proof Will Be Made That Student's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Stomach Trouble.

THIS EXPERIMENT FREE.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made to give to the system, through the digestive tract and the stomach, the necessary chemicals not only to digest food, but to enrich the fluids of the body so that it may no longer suffer from dyspepsia or other stomach trouble.

We will send you a quantity of these tablets free, so that their power to cure may be proven to you.

Thousands upon thousands of people are using these tablets for the aid and cure of every known stomach disease. Know what you put into your stomach, and use discretion in doing so.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain fruit and vegetable essences, the pure concentrated tincture of Hydrastis, Golden Seal, which tone up and strengthen the mucous lining of the stomach, and increase the flow of gastric and other digestive juices; Lactose (extracted from milk); Nux, to strengthen the nerves controlling the action of the stomach and to cure nervous dyspepsia; pure aseptic Pepto of the highest digestive power and approved by the United States Pharmacopeia.

One of the ablest professors of the University of Michigan recently stated that this Pepto was the only aseptic pepto he had found that was absolutely pure—free from all animal impurities; Bismuth, to absorb gases and prevent fermentation. They are deliciously flavored with concentrated Jamaica Ginger—in itself a well known stomach tonic.

Liquid medicines lose their strength the longer they are kept, through evaporation, fermentation and chemical changes; hence, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are recognized as the only true and logical manner of preserving the ingredients given above in their full strength.

If you really doubt the power of these tablets, take this advertisement to a druggist and ask his opinion of the formula.

It is due your stomach to give it the ingredients necessary to stop its trouble. It costs nothing to try. You know what you are taking and the fame of these tablets prove their value. All druggists sell them. Price 50 cents. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.

Everyone is congratulating Capt. Sweeney and the rugby team over defeating the McGill boys last Saturday.

J. B. A. A.

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MAJESTIC LEDGERS

Having been appointed exclusive agents for the Silber & Trussell Loose Leaf Majestic Ledger, we invite the business men to call and examine the quality and secure prices before placing orders elsewhere. We claim we have the best Loose Leaf Book that has ever been placed upon the market.

The Colonist

Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, Photo-Engravers, Copper Plate Printers

PANTAGES

WEEK MARCH 8th.

TRUE BOARDMAN & CO., Comedy Playlet.
LINDEN & WREN Comedy Sketch.
CHAS. ROYAL Comedian.
SMITH & ELLIS Irish Entertainers.
JAMES DIXON "Sunbonnet Sue."
BIOGRAPH "An Awkward Habit," etc.

NEW GRAND

WEEK 8th MARCH.

DON LENO'S YOUNGSTERS 10—Singing and Dancing Comedians—in Their Phenomenal Success "Examination Day in a Township High School."

THE ATLANTIC CITY FOUR Presenting an Unusual Singing and Musical Offering.

ALICE DAVENPORT & CO., In Her Own Original Success "Now."

JOSEPH K. WATSON "The Musical Comedy Favorite" with a Bunch of New Pictures.

THOS. J. PRICE Song Illustration—"The Holy Light."

NEW MOVING PICTURES OUR OWN ORCHESTRA



Every Night EXCEPT Thursday
of this week. MATINEE Sat. Afternoon

AMATEUR CONTEST and LONDON BIOSCOPE

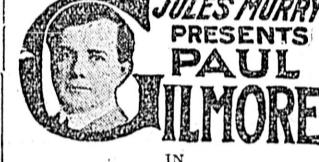
A Mammoth Double Programme for only 10 Cents.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m.; performance at 8. Saturday matinee, doors open at 2:00; performance 2:30. Children 5 Cents.

EVENING ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.



IN THE BOYS OF COMPANY B

A Comedy of New York National Guard "Life," by Rida Johnson Young, as presented at Lyceum Theatre, New York City.

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Box office opens 10 a.m., Tuesday, March 9th.

Machinery, Etc., Saved from S.S. Venture

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to March 10th, 1909, at 12 noon, for the machinery, machinery, etc., salvaged from the S.S. "Venture."

First Lot—Port engine, including all remaining valves and fittings, propeller and intermediate shafts, stern tube and bracket, and parts appertaining to this engine.

Second Lot—Port boiler, and all remaining valves, fittings and parts appertaining thereto.

Third Lot—Starboard engine, including all remaining valves, fittings and parts appertaining thereto, also about 15 broken copper pipes and 3 duplex pumps.

Fifth Lot—The anchors, cables, winches, hoisting gear, including boom swivels, mooring chocks, fairleads, hand lines, boat davits, and sockets and deck equipment generally.

Offers will be considered for each lot separately or en bloc.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

EVANS, COLEMAN & EVANS, Agents for Underwriters, Vancouver, B. C.

To Our Subscribers

IF YOU ARE NOT GETTING GOOD DELIVERY

PLEASE NOTIFY US

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

BROKERS

114 Government St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg

We offer subject to prior sale or withdrawal:

1000 Amer.-Can. Oil .0915

1000 Can. Northwest Oil .2916

1000 Portland Canal .0812

1000 Royal Collieries .33

1000 International Coal .71

1200 B. C. Wood Pulp .80

WANTED—B. C. Permanent Loan.

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.

LOST

A PURSE CONTAINING A LARGE SUM OF MONEY

Finder will kindly return to Wm. Cooper, the Mecca Cigar Stand, 1111 Broad St., and receive reward.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

Phone 636 Office. Residence A426

COAL AND WOOD

This is the Old Reliable Wellington Coal, per 2,000 lbs. \$7.50.

J. E. PAINTER & SON

Phone 636 Office. Residence A426

THE LOCAL MARKETS

(Retail Prices)

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag. \$1.75
Lake of the Woods, a bag. \$1.75
Royal Standard, a bag. \$1.75
Wild Rose, a bag. \$1.75
Calgary, a bag. \$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl. \$7.75
Snowflake, per bbl. \$1.40
Drifted Snow, per sack. \$1.70
Three Star, per sack. \$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl. \$7.75

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per 100 lbs. \$1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs. \$1.60
Middlings, per 100 lbs. \$1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs. \$2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs. \$1.55
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. \$1.65
Chop, Feed, per 100 lbs. \$1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs. \$2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs. \$2.10
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. \$2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton. \$16.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton. \$16.00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton. \$20.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs. \$1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs. \$1.65

Dairy Produce.

Eggs
Fresh Island, per dozen. .30
Cheese
Canadian, per lb. .20
Neufchâtel, each. .05
Cran, local, each. .10
Butter
Milkman, per lb. .35
Market, per lb. .25 to .35
Victoria Creamery, per lb. .45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. .45
Comox Creamery, per lb. .45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb. .40
Alberta Creamery, per lb. .40

Vegetables.

Rhubarb, hot house, per hd. .15
Celeri, per head. .15
Lettuce, a head. .15
Garlic, per lb. .20
Onions, 8 lbs, for. .25
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. .25
Potatoes, per sack. 1.50 to 1.75
Lima bean, seed, per sack. 2.50
Cauliflower, each. .25
Cabbage, new, per lb. .05
Red Cabbage, per lb. .05
Tomatoes, per lb. .25
Green Peas, per lb. .08
Beans, per 15. .08
Beets, per lb. .05 to .15
Cucumbers, per lb. .05
Parsley, per bunch. .10
Mint, per bunch. .10
Cucumbers, each. .25

Fruit.

Lemons, per dozen. .25
Limes, cooking, per lb. .08 to .10
Apples, per box. \$2.00 to \$2.50
Apples, Oregon, per box. .25 to 3.00
Bananas, per dozen. .35
Figs, table, per lb. .25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. .15
Raisins, table, per lb. .25 to .60
Grapes, Malaga, per lb. .25
Grapes, Concord, per basket. .75
Grapes, Cape Cod, qt. .25

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb. .30
Brazil, per lb. .30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb. .75
Almonds, Cal, per lb. .25
Coconuts, each. .20
Pecans, per lb. .20
Chestnuts, per lb. .25

Flish.

Salmon, salted, per lb. .10 to .13
Haddock, fresh, per lb. .08 to .10
Haddock, salted, per lb. .08 to .10
Cod, fresh, per lb. .06 to .08
Smoked Herring
Crabs, 2 for. .10 to .20
Black Bass, per lb. .06 to .08
Otolichthys, salt, per lb. .12 to .15
Black Cod, salt, per lb. .12 to .15
Flounder, fresh, per lb. .06 to .08
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. .08 to .10
Salmon, red, per lb. .10 to .12
Shrimps, per lb. .25 to .30
Smelts, per lb. .08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb. .12 to .15
Finnan Haddie, per lb. .20

Meat and Poultry.

Beef, per lb. .08 to .15
Pork, per lb. .15 to .20
Mutton, per lb. .12 to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore. .12 to .15
Lamb, per quarter, hind. .17 to .20
Veal, dressed, per lb. .15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb. .18 to .20
Goslings, Towls, each. .10 to .15
Chickens, per lb. .25 to .30
Ducks, dressed, per lb. .25 to .35
Hams, per lb. .18 to .22
Hares, dressed, each. .75
Bacon, per lb. .22 to .27
Pork, dressed, per lb. .12 to .15
Rabbits, dressed, each. .50 to .65

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Boston, March 6.—The week closed with the market fairly strong, but inclined to decline, and not afraid to buy with any confidence but trade conditions are gradually becoming better and the situation is adjusting itself for a much further rise in stocks. Copper Range was practically the only local stock to show any material gain today but North Butte and East Butte were well bought and looks as if they would sell higher next week.

Stock.

Bid Asked.

Adventure .08 .08 1/2

Alouette .39 .40

Arcadian .05 1/2 .06

Atlantic .15 .16

Boston Cons. .12 .12

Butte .23 .23

Black Mountain .01 1/2 .02

Calumet and Arizona .102 .103

Centerville .29 .30

Centerville Range .66 1/2 .67 1/2

Cumberland-Ely .07 1/2 .08

Daly-West .09 1/2 .10

Davis-Daly .03 1/2 .03 1/2

East Butte .14 1/2 .15

First National .06 1/2 .07

Granby Copper .95 .96

Globe Cons. .05 .05 1/2

Green Canane .07 1/2 .10

Green Cons. .14 .14 1/2

Greenwood .17 1/2 .18 1/2

Hancock .28 1/2 .29

La. Royale .18 .19

La. Salle .05 1/2 .06 1/2

Mass. .07 .07 1/2

Miami .13 1/2 .13 1/2

Mohawk .63 .64

Nevada-Utah .03 1/2 .03 1/2

Nipissing .09 1/2 .09 1/2

Nevada Cons. .14 .14 1/2

Nevada Cons. .17 1/2 .18 1/2

North Butte .69 1/2 .70 1/2

Oscoda Copper .12 1/2 .12 1/2

Old Dominion .49 1/2 .50

Parrot Mining .28 1/2 .29

Quincy Copper .88 .88

Shannon Copper .14 .14 1/2

Suverly and Pittsburgh .14 1/2 .14 1/2

Superior and Boston .44 .44 1/2

Superior and Boston .14 1/2 .15

Trinity .07 1/2 .07 1/2

Victoria .01 1/2 .01 1/2

United Copper .12 1/2 .12 1/2

U. S. Smet. and Ref. .40 1/2 .41

do pfd .44 1/2 .45

Utah Consolidated .39 1/2 .40

Utah Copper .10 1/2 .11 1/2

Winnona .05 .05 1/2

Wolverine .14 1/2 .15

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CLASSIFIED ADS ARE BUSINESS BRINGERS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES
One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business or Professional cards—four lines or under \$1.00 per week; \$1.50 for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.

No advertisement charged to account for less than \$1.00.
Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ROCK BLASTING

NOTICE—Rock blasting contractor and rock for sale for building or concrete. J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street. Phone A-1343.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129
BARREL MANUFACTURING

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 550 Johnson street. Phone B-906.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES

ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibbs' 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages Theatre.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PACIFIC BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., Ltd., office Room 28, Five Sisters Block. Personal supervision given to all work. n22

CLEANING AND TAFFLING WORKS

LASHES—814 View St., Phone A-1307. Gents' suits sponged and pressed, 50c to 75c. Ladies' skirts ditto. Hats, gloves, furs, dry cleaning. n14

LADIES' AND GENTS' clothes cleaned, dry cleaned and pressed; umbrellas also repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 708 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

LLOYD & CO. practical chimney sweepers—cleaners. 716 Pandora St., stoves fire-brick, flues altered, vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1577.

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 62 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DYI WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS. The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—115 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—318 Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624.

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind post office.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TIE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 10 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TEA-STER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd., Tel. 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

A.O.C. Court Northern Light, No. 6935, Meats at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 4, Far West Lodge, Friday K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Prince of Island Lodge, A. O. U. W. Hall, and 3rd Tuesday. President, H. O. Saville, Box 237, Victoria Postoffice. Secretary, H. T. Gravlin, 1931 Oak Bay Ave.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B. S. Alexandra Lodge, 116 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, K. of P. Hall, A. E. Kent, 506 Fort Street, President; J. Critchley, Secretary, Sidney, B. C. n18

NOVELTY WORKS

JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert, 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A-1583.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Flue Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

GRAVEL

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot of Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind Post Office.

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St., Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—10,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf St., foot of Yates. Phone 394. P. O. Box 408.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

SCAVENGING

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 662. Ashes and rubbish removed. n12

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence; 738 Humboldt street. Phone B-1799. n17

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria, Telephone 697.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued.)

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 41305. 401. Our experienced staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Castleton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

WINTERBURN, W. G., Telephone 1531. Consulting engineer, architect and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.

DETECTIVES

B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver Civil, Mining and Commercial Investigations. R. S. Brown, Superintendent. Head Office, rooms 207 and 208, Crown building, Vancouver, B.C. Phone 4202. Bloodhound trailers kept. n12

MASSAGE

MRS. EARSMAN, electric light baths; medical massage. 1008 Fort St. Phone B-1965. n22

MEDICAL MASSAGE

G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur. 821 Fort St., near Blanchard. Hours 1-6. Phone 1356. m3

MINING ENGINEER

J. L. PARKER, Mining Engineer, room 11, Macgregor Block, 634 View St., Victoria, B.C. Telephones: Business, A-1257. Residence, 1912. f17

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITTAINE, Registered Attorney. Patients in all countries. Fairfield building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

VETERINARY COLLEGE

BULLETIN, San Francisco Veterinary College now ready. Mailed free. Dr. C. Keane, 1818 Market St. f21

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

PANDORA HOTEL—Redesigned and refitted throughout, fully licensed, pleasantly situated, and close in town. Rooms from 50c or \$3.00 weekly. Corner Pandora and Blanchard streets. n13

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rooms from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes proprietor.

WANT ADS

PROPERTY OWNERS—List your snaps with us as we can always sell a real snap. Allen & Son, 573 Yates St. m3

BE INDEPENDENT and not subject to trusts and corporations; use Monarch Check, which you can get at the Swan Lake, Chemainus, or Cowichan. Purchase old Sol yet; tell colors by it, light by it, cook by it, birds sing under it, plants thrive beside it, incubators and brooders run by it. Wanted opportunities to sit in backyards and run tubing in houses to show light on approval. Communicate or interview. Haywood & Dods, Agents, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. m4

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a good piano. Apply by appointment. 214 Kingston St. m4

TO BE SOLD CHEAP—Almost new automatic seamstress sewing machine and ladies' bike. Owner leaving city. 829 Pandora street. m2

FOR SALE—3 h.p. gasoline engine in good order. Apply Box 17, Cortland, B.C. m2

UNITED GERMAN SOCIAL CLUB'S Snowdrop dance, Monday March 8, Labor hall. Bouquets of snowdrops provided. Regular prices.

FOR SALE—Sloop Aloha, 23 ft. cabin, good condition, also punt. Apply Box 608, Colonist. m2

STUMPS PULLER for sale or for hire, made in three sizes; also contracts taken. J. Duxrest, Burnside Road. Phone A-1781. f18

OWNER WILL EXCHANGE modern 9-roomed house, with acre of land, for Vancouver property. Address Box 863, Vancouver. m9

MME. VITAL has removed her dressmaking business to 1120 Caledonia Ave. m11

FOR SALE—Houston tenor, one shaper, on Smith mortice, one small dynamo, one sticke, Taylor Mill Co. Ltd., 2116 Government street. P.O. Box 628. m20

FOR SALE—Buggles, delivery and farm wagons, gasoline engines, fencing, etc. B. C. Hardware Co., 510 Johnson St. m20

BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions for machinists and launch builders. E. Coleman, shop 640 Pembroke St. m24

ALFRED JONES, carpenter and joiner. Jobbing work principally attended to. 800 Fort street, corner Blanchard. Phone B-793. m14

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for shipping and commercial men. Rooms \$2 and up. W. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

SICK—NURSING.

MRS. WALKER—Private nursing home. 1017 Burdett Ave. Phone A-1400. f23

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—February 24th, smooth-haired fox terrier, black ears, white scar on short tail. Notify E. Currie, Mount Tolmie. Name, Pickle. Reward.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING.

FOR SALE—Pure White Leghorn eggs; \$1.50 per setting of 15. 402 Douglas Road. m5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, prize stock, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorca, Plymouth Rocks; 13 setting \$1.00. 556 Superior St. m4

PURE BREED Black Orpingtons eggs for hatching from cock. First prize, \$1.50, imported direct; \$1.00 per setting. Apply by card or to D. L. Kelly, 1703 Lillian road, Foul Bay. m3

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—One pony and road cart, and one 3-year-old gelding. Box 691, Colonist. m6

WANTED—Good driving horse about 5 years. Apply Creech Brothers. m6

WANTED—A quiet horse, suitable for lady to ride on drive; reply stating terms, to 653, Colonist office. m6

FOR SALE—Barb Plymouth Rocks. Apply morning, 405 Quebec. m5

WANTED—Incubator. N. Davis, South Wellington. m6

FOR SALE—Brown Leghorn and White Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, from prize stock. J. D. West, 2024 Belmont. m3

FOR SALE—A nice young, fresh, Jersey cow; very quiet, \$50. J. Watt, Hells P.O. m9

PEDIGREE Airdale terrier (bitch) \$20. Apply Geo. A. Allen, Duncans. m21

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Black Orpington. Settling for sale. 13 eggs for \$1.50. Apply Schroeder's Grocery, 300 Menzies St. m3



Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience
Centrally Located and commanding a view of the
Olympic, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and
Puget Sound. J. S. McTERNAN, Manager

Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and
Travel Sickness, perfectly
harmless to the most delicate. Money
refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at drug stores and
first-class steamers, or Mothersill Remedy
Co., Ltd., 226 State Street, Detroit. For
sale and recommended in Victoria by
W. S. Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson,
B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

110

Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.

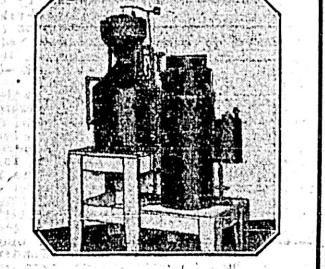
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Comfortable Homes Erected

Having secured a stock of Sash,
Doors, Art Glass, Mantels, Builders'
Hardware, etc. I am prepared to give
close estimates. Best material,
and workmanship, used, satisfaction
guaranteed. If you are going to
build call and talk it over.

R. Hetherington, Contractor & Builder

1153 Burdette Ave. Phone B-1429.



The Monarch Acetylene Gas Machine

The fact is undisputed that our
machine is the cheapest and best
on the market today. Call or
write us and we will prove this
statement; over one hundred
country homes and ranches in
British Columbia are lighted by
our gas machine and we have
numerous indications from all, to
be progressive and improve your
property by installing the best
light obtainable.

Telephone 1854.

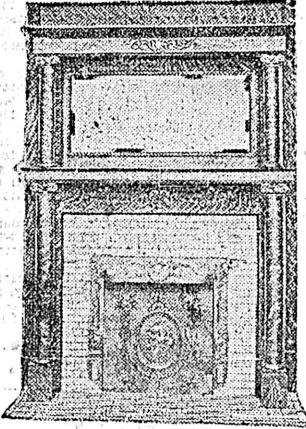
HAYWARD & DODS
SANITARY PLUMBING

Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fit-
tings, Acetylene Gas Supplies.

Port Street, Cor. Blanchard.

Victoria, B. C.

T. Hayward. A. Dods.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire
Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephil Plaster
Paris, and manufacturers of the
Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Pramas, Century, Hawkeyes,
Cinematograph, Cameras and Lan-
terns.

Amateurs' developing and printing
done at short notice.

Anything appertaining to photo-
graphy we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday

Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th.

Bricklayers.....1st and 3rd Monday

Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday

Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays

Cigarmakers.....1st Friday

Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday

Garment Workers.....1st Monday

Laundrymen.....1st and 3rd Friday

Laundries Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Longshoremen.....Every Monday

Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday

Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday

Moulders.....2nd Wednesday

Musicians.....3rd Sunday

Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday

Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Printers' Guards Council.....1st Monday

Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday

Typographical Union.....1st Tuesday

T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday

Walters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

1st Tuesday 2 p.m. 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.

Stereotypers.....Monthly

Turners.....1st Monday

Typographical Union.....1st Sunday

2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-
fer for a favor on the Labor Editor if
they will forward any item of general
interest occurring in their unions, to
The Colonist.

The Operative Plasterers' Interna-
tional Association has a membership of
about 70,000. It recently affiliated
with the American Federation of La-
bor.

The International Moulders' Union
reports receipts during the last four
years of \$217,863, with expenditures
amounting to \$198,152. The death
benefits totalled \$50,700.

The children of the unemployed in
Glasgow, Scotland, under five years of
age, are being supplied by the Municipal
Council with three meals a day.

R. Hetherington, Contractor & Builder

1153 Burdette Ave. Phone B-1429.

According to a report recently is-
sued by the secretary of the Swiss
Workmen's Association, the total num-
ber of working people in Switzerland is
690,291, but of these only 129,319, or
18 per cent, belong to organized labor
unions. Of the 39,652 railway em-
ployees, 29,987, or 75 per cent, the
largest in any industry, are connected
with unions, but of the 176,927 engag-
ed in textile industries, only 10,194, or
6 per cent, the smallest proportion in
any branch of labor are affiliated with
any labor organization.

Skilled men in the works of the
South Durham Steel and Iron Company,
Limited, it was stated at a meeting at
Stockton-on-Tees, Eng., earn on an average of \$3.40 a day.

The leather workers' international
has decided to take steps to inaugurate
the eight-hour workday. Assess-
ments will be paid by unions into a
special fund.

The moulder of the Griffin Stove
company, Guelph, Ontario, fourteen in
number, are on strike as a result of a
disagreement over wages.

In common with the Toronto Press-
men's union, Ottawa union, No. 5 of
the International Pressmen's union of
North America, has refused to pay the
per cent strike levy demanded by
the parent union.

The trades in the building industry
of Jamaica, West Indies, are organiz-
ing into unions affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor. At
Kingston the printers, pressmen and
bookbinders have also organized.

A council of labor was held by Sec-
retary of Commerce and Labor Straus,
at Washington, D.C., on the 10th ult.,
for the purpose of discussing matters
of interest to wage-earners.

In 1901 the sum of \$27,608,000 was
expended by employers in Germany for
the direct aid of their employees. More
than two-thirds of this was given as
voluntary contributions by private
firms and individuals.

The Durham Coal Conciliation
Board agreed to a further reduction in
wages of 3½ per cent at its meeting in
Newcastle. This makes over 7 per
cent reduction. The wages now stand
over 47 per cent above the standard
rate of 1878.

The regular meeting of Fernie, B.C.,
Trades and Labor Council was held on
Monday night. The feature of the
meeting was the resignation of Presi-
dent J. E. Gravett. President Gravett
stated that while he was retiring from
the chair, his heart was still in the
unions.

The Sacramento bricklayers always
make arrangements to assist any of
their number injured at work. Lately a
dollar per capita tax was levied un-
der these circumstances, and the mem-
bers' dues were remitted for three
months.

The Canterbury Conciliation Board
of New Zealand has recommended that
the hours of farm laborers and farm
hands should not exceed eight, except
at harvest time, when ten may be
worked. In America the farm hand
works an average of fourteen hours.

James Somerville, chairman of the
executive committee of the Federated
Mechanical Trades unions, is on his
way west, and is expected in Leth-
bridge on a visit to the local unions
there this week. Mr. Somerville has
been in Montreal for some time.

Another new bill in the Legislature
brought down last week was W. R.
Ross' (Fernie) amendment to the Master
and Servant Act. The amendment
provides that every workman, em-
ployee, or servant paid at the rate of
\$4 per day or less shall have a pay-
day every two weeks. The operation
of the act is restricted to companies
having a payroll exceeding \$50,000 per
month.

Arrangements are being completed
between the American Federation of
Labor and national trade unions of
England, Scotland, Germany, Den-
mark, Austria, Belgium, Norway,
Netherlands, and other foreign coun-
tries to interchange union cards be-
tween unions of kindred crafts and
callings. In addition to this world-
wide movement between the organized
wage workers of the world, the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor and the
American Society of Equity (the

effort to settle the differences, which
are largely on questions of wages.)

The Labor Department has nominated
Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of
Winnipeg to represent the Manitoba
Cartage Co. of that city upon the
board of conciliation and investigation
to adjust the dispute between the com-
pany and its employees. The em-
ployees will be represented by the
solicitor for the Dominion Trades and
Labor Council in the west.

Women employed as ordinary day
laborers in the construction of buildings,
mixing mortar, sitting sand and
carrying bricks and for unloading coal
are the unusual conditions described
as existing in Prague and elsewhere
in Bohemia in a report to the Bureau
of Manufactures from Joseph I. Brit-
tain, American Consul at Prague. The
women are paid from 32 to 80 cents
a day. The working day for these
women is from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an
hour for dinner.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of
L., will attend the next session of the
British Trades Union Congress, to be
held in spring, and he has been in-
structed to investigate the workings
of the English law, called the English
Trades Disputes Act, designed for the
protection of the funds of the unions.
This he will do with a view to secur-
ing material on which to base a pro-
posed law to protect the funds of A. F. of
L. unions.

It is the intention of the Vancouver
Trades and Labor Council to try and
obtain some sort of representation on
the General Hospital Government
Board, and with that object in view it
was lately decided to send two annual
governor's subscriptions (\$10 each) to
the two visiting delegates, Messrs.
W. W. Sayer and G. Payne, as rep-
resentatives of the Council.

There are now 274 penny savings
banks in operation in Glasgow and the
west of Scotland which acknowledge the
Glasgow Savings Bank as the parent
institution. The value of these
minor banks is very great, not only in
increasing the virtue of thrift in
childhood, but in their actual result.
There were 1,230,336 transactions, but
at the end of the financial year the de-
positors had £31,754 to their credit in
the Glasgow Savings Bank. The amount deposited during the year was
£11,453.

According to a report recently is-
sued by the secretary of the Swiss
Workmen's Association, the total num-
ber of working people in Switzerland is
690,291, but of these only 129,319, or
18 per cent, belong to organized labor
unions. Of the 39,652 railway em-
ployees, 29,987, or 75 per cent, the
largest in any industry, are connected
with unions, but of the 176,927 engag-
ed in textile industries, only 10,194, or
6 per cent, the smallest proportion in
any branch of labor are affiliated with
any labor organization.

The apprehension that the sick and
old age pensions in Germany would
paralyze the spirit of thrift, predicted
by those who in the beginning opposed
the measure, has not been realized,
as shown for example by the colossal
increase in the German savings banks
deposits from 1894 to 1904. In 1894 the
savings deposits in Germany were
\$80,556,375. In 1904 they were \$1,902,
436,560, nearly double.

There has been a heavy drain upon
the funds of the General Federation of
Trade Unions of England during the
past quarter. The amount actually
paid in Federation benefit has been
£23,579 5s. 9d., making a total benefit
expenditure during the nine months of
the past year of £6,676,765 5s. 7d. The
total income for the past quarter has
been £10,844 18s. 4d., while the total
expenditure in 1907 was £24,708 7s. 4d., or
an excess of expenditure over income
of £13,863 9s.

The wealthiest labor union in the
world is the Amalgamated Engineers'
Society of Great Britain. Statements
just published show that this organiza-
tion possesses funds amounting to
over \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked up
in secure investments, which bring in
steady returns. On January 1, 1907,
the membership of the union was
105,188. The union pays sick,
death and superannuation benefits. The
music set for the day follows:

Morning

Voluntary—Postlude

Venite and Psalms

Benedicite

Trouton

Hymns

Andante

Smart

Evening

Voluntary—Fantasia

Thorne

Psalms for 7th day

Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat

Barnby

Nunc Dimittis

Williams

Voluntary—Andante

Smart</p

THE OPENING OF WOMEN'S APPAREL

New Costumes, New Coats, New Jackets, New Skirts, New Blouses—everything in Women's Apparel is included. Our stocks of Novelties of all kinds, for Women's Wear are now in good shape to supply your needs. Tuesday, March 9 we will have our opening of Millinery Novelties, to which all are invited. After you have viewed the Millinery, have a look at the many other new things, you will see much to interest you and the prices were never so moderate.

Millinery Opening and Exposition of Millinery Novelties Tuesday, March 9

Of the two Millinery Openings of the year, the Spring Opening always arouses the greatest enthusiasm. Probably it is the contemplation of the coming Spring and Summer which the millinery flowers bring strongly to our notice, and arouse an interest that no other time of year can do. Whatever the cause, there is no denying the fact that the Spring Opening is the most popular opening of the year. This season we feel sure that everybody will admit that our Millinery display is unsurpassed. The best that Paris, that acknowledged style creating centre, produces is here for your critical inspection—London's best efforts for those that admire the English Styles—novelties from New York, smart, dressy, "breezy" so to speak—styles evolved in Toronto, adapted to suit Canadian people and Canadian trade, and the productions of our own millinery staff, copies of the most popular styles that are shown in all the fashion centres. The whole combines in making the finest display of Millinery that it has ever been our good fortune to make.



General Information

Directoire Hats are correct. Many large toques will be worn, having very high crowns. Turbans will be very popular, the "Tub" Turban being the novelty in this shape. Hats of the poke style, also poke bonnets, will be favorites. Blues of the lighter shades will be very much worn. Jet will be the season's novelty; everywhere jet and spangles are very much used. Champagne shades are strong favorites. Biscuit and Apricot shades will be much worn. Old Rose will also be a very popular shade.



Regarding Trimmings

Garlands of Flowers are considered the most stylish. Large flowers will also be used. Roses will be more popular than ever. Small flowers such as the cowslip, heliotrope, bachelor's button, and daisy, are considered correct. Large cabochons are among the novelties. Spangles or jet of any kind are the season's novelties. Fruit, such as grapes, plums, cherries and other small fruit will be used. Ornaments of all kinds will be greatly used; they will be light in weight. The Cabochon is the novelty at present.



The Newest Styles in Waists

Our assortment of new Waists of the washing variety is very complete and the prices were never so attractively low as this season.

WHITE WAISTS as illustrated, made of Persian lawn, made front of rows of Swiss embroidery with lace insertion crossing and set in back made with fine tucks. Long sleeves with tucked cuff edged with lace, high collar to match cuffs. Price \$1.50

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, front made of Swiss embroidery, six inches wide, with rows of tucks on either side, back made with tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round, made of tucks edged with lace. Price \$1.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, front has row of Swiss insertion with row of Val, insertion on either side, wide insertion on shoulder, back made with tucks. Short sleeves with rows of tucks going round, and tucked cuff edged with lace. Price \$1.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, the front is made of white insertion nine inches in width with rows of tucks on each side, back made with tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round, tucked cuffs. Price \$1.25

WHITE WAISTS, made of lawn, the front is made of rows of wide and narrow Swiss insertion with rows of tucks between, back made of wide and narrow tucks. Long sleeves with fine tucks and finished at wrist with lace. Price \$1.50

COLORED WAISTS, made of fine quality chambray, in different colors, open front with rows of tucks down each side, the centre being piped with white, finished with pearl buttons, back finished with tucks. Long sleeves with cuffs of self strapped with white, stiff linen collar embroidered. Price \$2.50

COLORED WAISTS, made of fine Scotch zephyrs, in white with colored stripes, open front each side and tucks the same width down back. Long sleeves with stiff cuffs of self, stiff linen collar embroidered. Price \$2.50

WHITE WAISTS, as illustrated, entire front made of eyelet embroidery with row of tucks between. The back is finished with fine tucks, back finished with fine tucks. Long sleeves with rows of tucks going round, edged at wrist with fine lace, high collar to match cuffs. Price \$1.75

WHITE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn. The entire front is made of rich Swiss embroidery in a medallion design with fine tucks. Long sleeves finished with one row of medallions and two rows of lace insertion, insertion and lace at wrists, high collar of embroidery and fine lace. Price \$3.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of Persian lawn, entire front made of rows of Swiss embroidery with tucks between, entire back made of rows of tucks. Long sleeves with rows of wide tucks going round and finished at wrist with lace and insertion, high soft collar made of tucks and edged with fine lace. Price \$2.00

WHITE WAISTS, made of fine Persian lawn, the front made of rich Swiss embroidery, rows of fine tucks and valenciennes lace insertion, back made of fine tucks. Long sleeves with valenciennes insertion set in and finished at wrist with lace, high soft collar of tucks and fine lace. Price \$2.50



Select Your Suit When You are Getting Your Hat

OUR COSTUMES are Exclusive They are Correct They Possess Individuality They are Perfect Fitting They are Moderate Priced



We Have Paris Styles and New York Styles Also Costumes from London Everything That is New in Cloth and Color is Here

THREE-PIECE SUIT, made of black and white check, coat semi-fitted, back finished with black piping and buttons, roll collar inlaid with satin, deep roll cuffs, lined throughout with black silk. Skirt made Princess style, with row of buttons on the side and trimmed with black piping and ornaments. Price \$37.50

THREE-PIECE SUIT, made of pretty peacock blue striped material, coat has semi-fitted back, finished with buttons and black piping, roll collar inlaid with black satin and finished with covered buttons, plain sleeve, finished with buttons. Skirt Princess style, with row of black satin down front. Price \$42.50

THREE-PIECE SUIT, a rich suit made of black voile, coat semi-fitted style, trimmed back and front in a fancy design with black silk trimming, flat collar, finished with trimming, deep cuffs, trimmed with silk. Skirt Princess style, trimmed with silk to match coat. Price \$55.00

PRINCESS SUIT, made of pretty fawn striped worsted, two rows of buttons down front, flat collar inlaid with silk and edged with fancy braid. Skirt made with side pleats. Price \$27.50

PRINCESS SUIT, made of blue striped goods, waist part trimmed with black silk braid and buttons, rows of braid and buttons on sleeves, satin girdle with sash. Skirt pleated with rows of buttons in front. Price \$25.00

STYLISH SUIT, made of bronze green serge, coat semi-fitted style, the back trimmed with buttons and braid, flat collar made of rich design, of Persian trimming, front has row of black braid and buttons and narrow braid trimming, sleeve trimmed with silk braid and cuff edged with Persian trimming, lined throughout with green silk. Plain gored skirt, with front and side gores, finished with braid and buttons. Price \$45.00

Correct Corsets are Most Necessary

The Corset, always an important factor in dress, is doubly so this year. The costumes and gowns must be worn over the right corset to get the proper effect. In fact, many of the new dresses have been put down as failures simply because they have been worn over the wrong corset. We have many new models designed to meet the requirements of the prevailing styles, and we have an expert corsetiere to fit you and show you how the corsets should be worn. Miss Stewart, the fitter, has only been with us a short time, but previously has had experience in Hamilton, Toronto, New York and Winnipeg, and her experience and advice are at your service.

The Royal Worcester Corsets
No better corsets made at these prices. We are sole agents for them in this city. These are some of the models:
No. 641—Is the height of corset fashion in medium priced corsets. It is the very newest pattern for the average figure. The bust is high, and although the corset is apparently of extreme length at every point, it is perfectly comfortable, most of the extra length being in the soft skirt attached below the boning. Admirably suited for wear with Directoire gowns. Price \$4.00
No. 460—One of the very newest patterns for average figures. It is equal in style and fit to many higher priced models and is unquestionably one of the season's best values. High bust, very long front hip and back, with pliable skirt, comfortably creates the modish lines. Price \$1.75
No. 517—This is an up-to-the-minute style, modeled expressly to fit average figures. This corset has high bust, very long front, flat hips and long back, and accentuates the pliable skirt effect below the boning. One of our very best values. Price \$2.50
No. 449—A fashionable new pattern, designed for average figures. Has medium high bust, long flat hips and very long back. Price \$1.75
No. 587—A special featured corset for those of average figure desiring very high soft extended bust, with long flat hips and back. Price \$4.00

Bon Ton Corsets

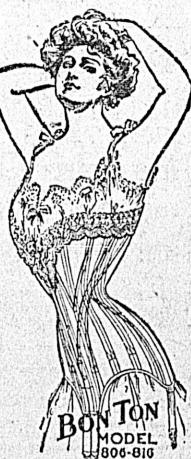
No better Corsets made at any price. We are sole agents for this city.
No. 837—Is a new Directoire design for the average figure. This model has high bust, shows extreme length of front, hips and back, and is admirably adapted for wear with the new gowns. Price \$8.00

No. 806—A fashionably designed model for the average figure. Has high bust, long, flat hips and very long back. Price \$6.00

No. 863—A stylish, shapely model for the average figure. It gives the form fashionable lines with perfect ease and grace. Has high bust, long, flat hips and back. Price \$5.00

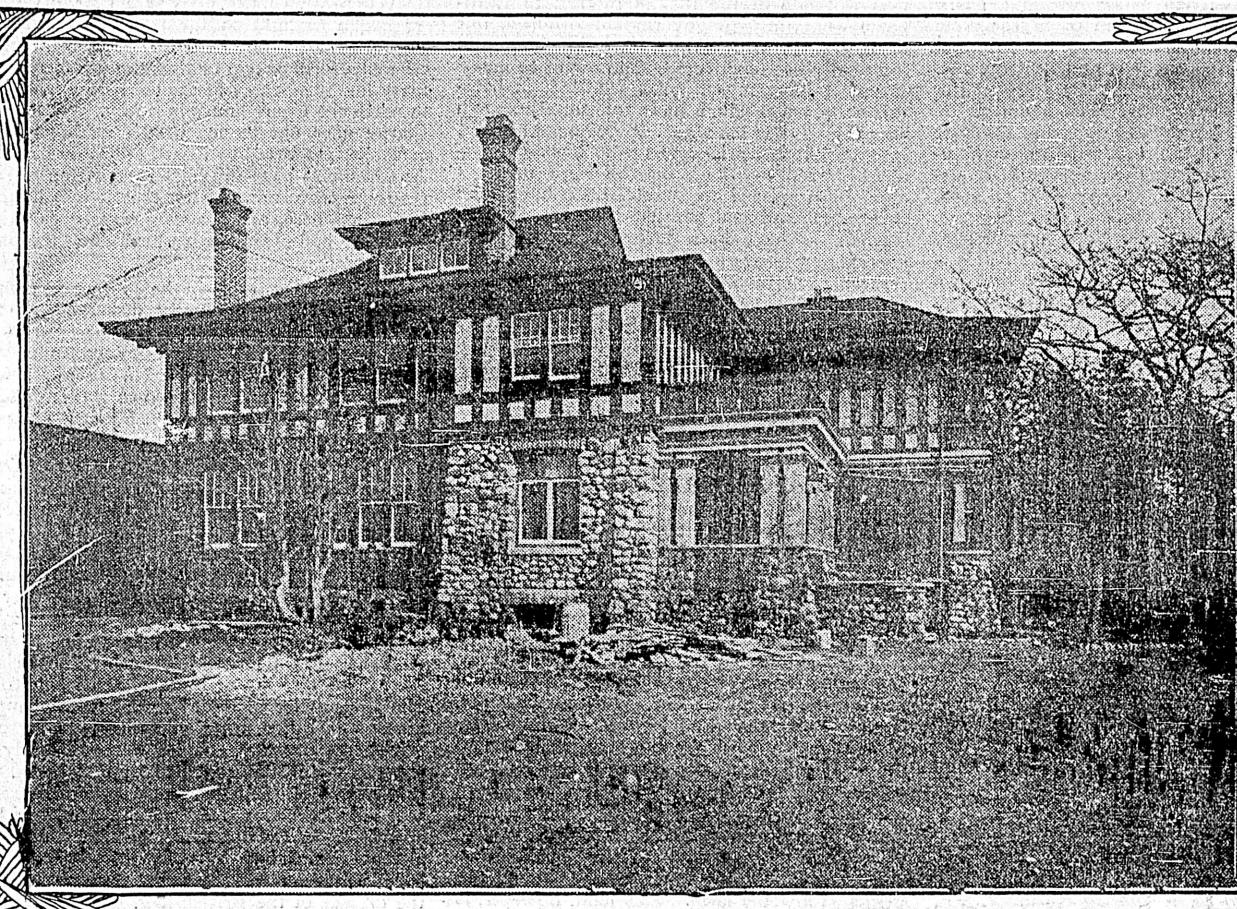
No. 842—A special featured model for the average figure. Has very high, soft, extended bust, and long, flat hips and back. Price \$8.00

Our Special "D. S." Corsets
The "D. S." No. 10—A corset for moderate figures, in grey and white. Price \$1.00
The "D. S." No. 15—Moderate Directoire Corset, in white only. The new long lines. Price \$1.50
The "D. S." No. 20—Moderate Directoire Corset, in white coutil. Price \$2.00

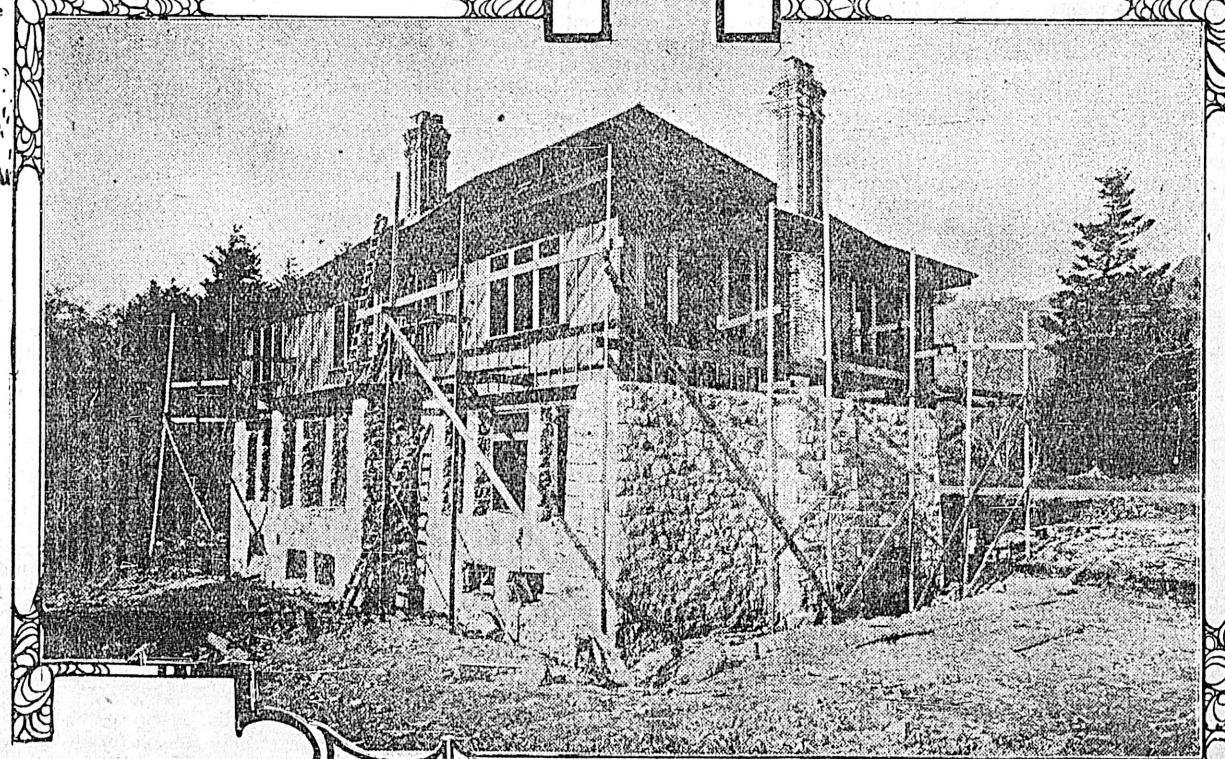
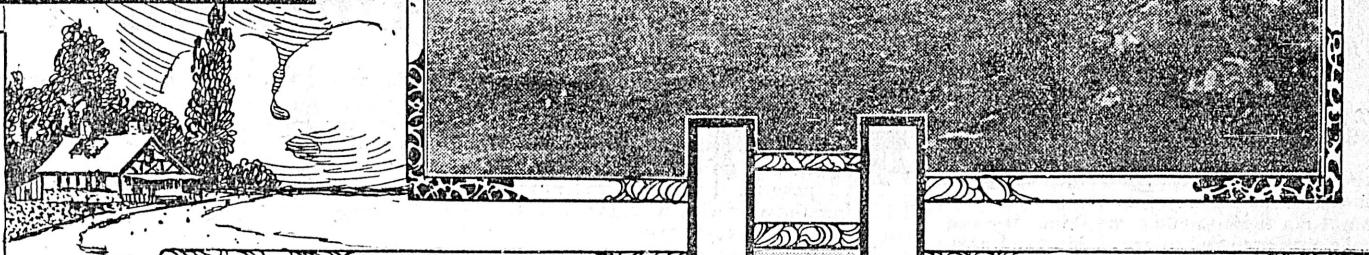
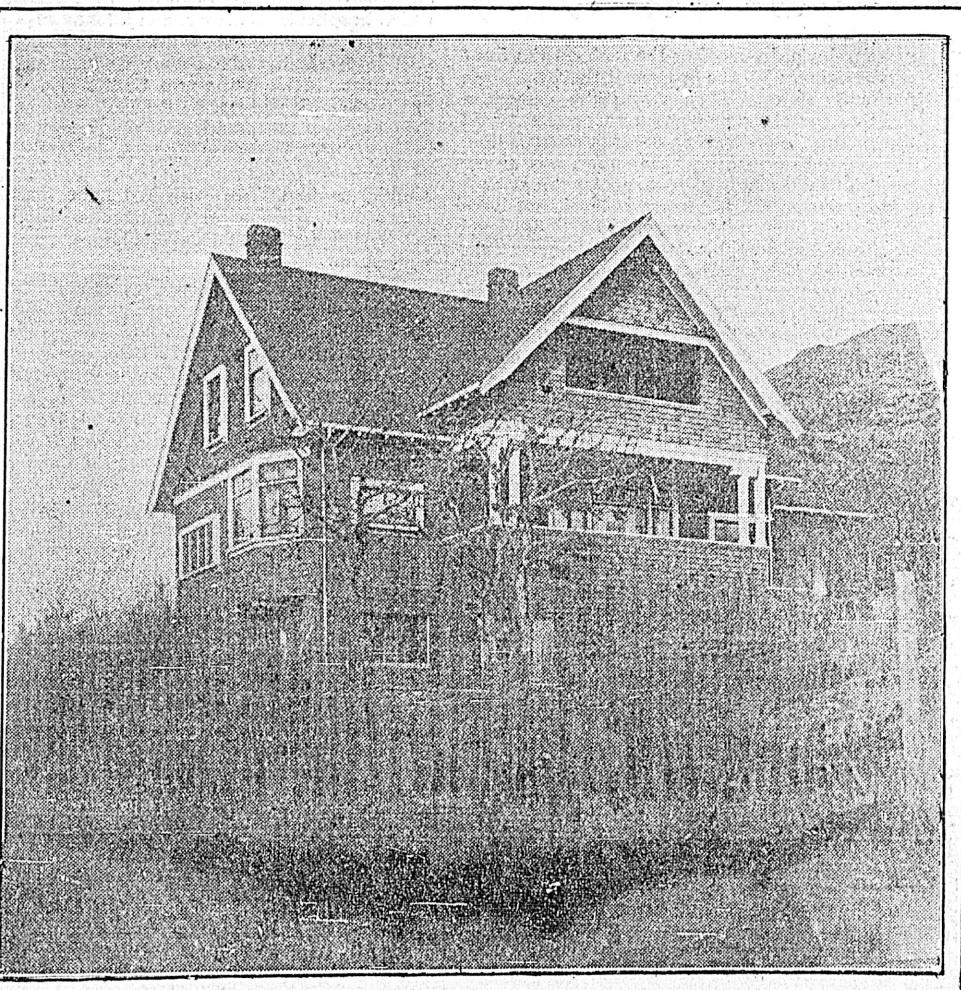
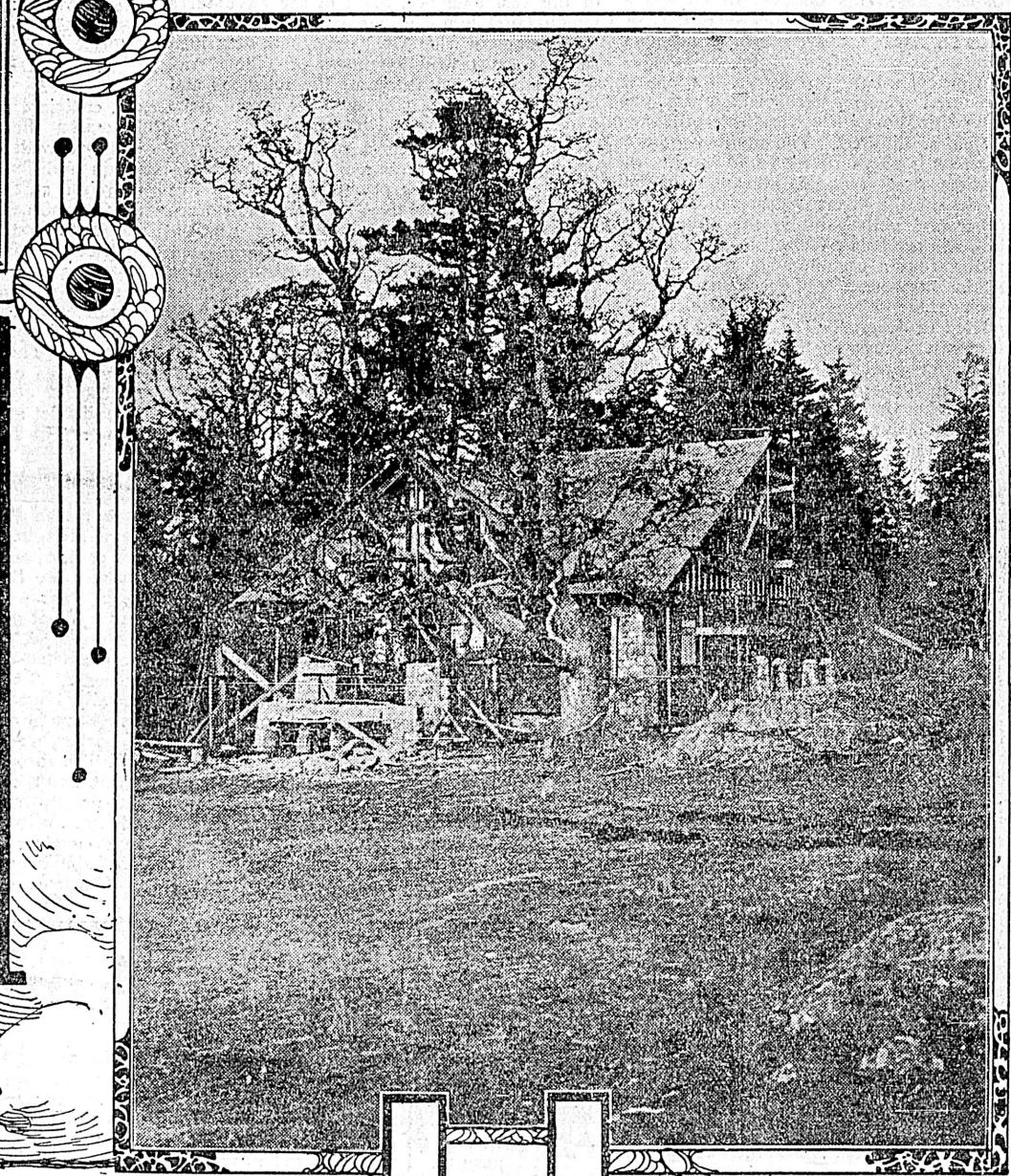
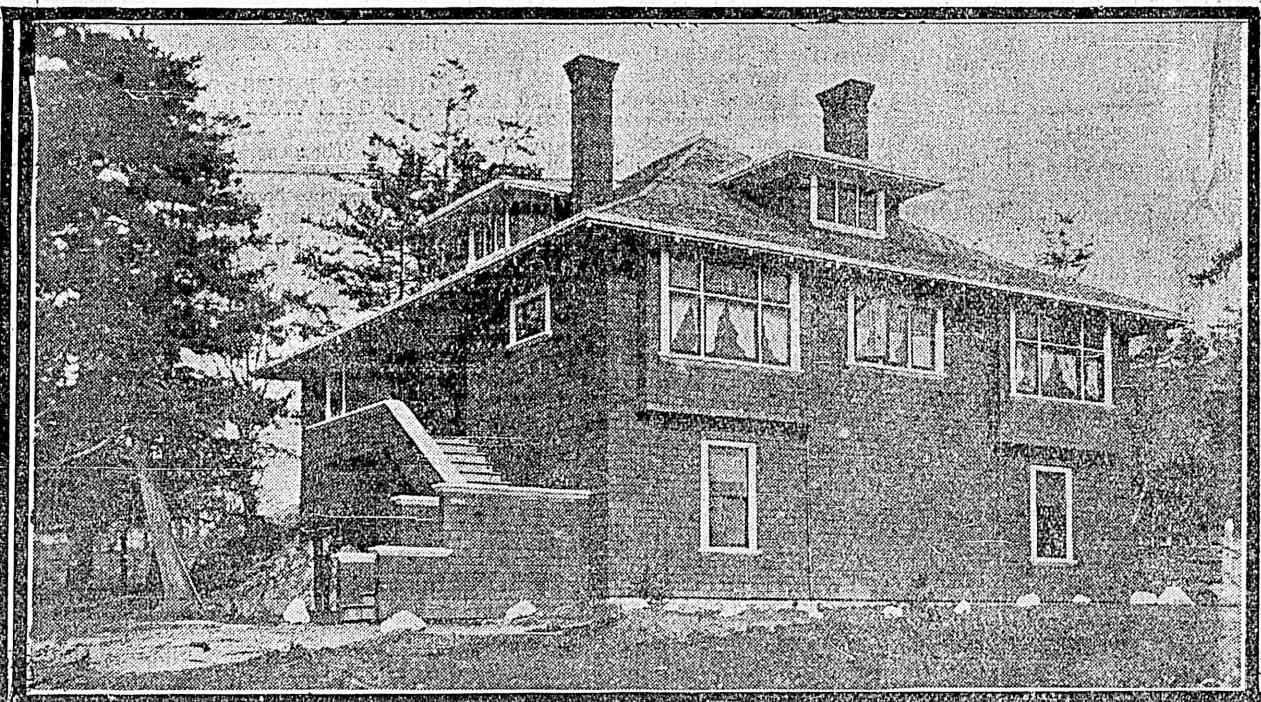


The Boldontist

SUNDAY
SUPPLEMENT
PAGES 1-8



PROVIDING HOMES
FOR VICTORIANS
NEW STRUCTURES
UPON A SINGLE STREET
POUL BAY ROAD



Views and Reviews Based on a Week's Doings

By the Speculator

The Water Bill proved to be the "bête noir" of the week in the Legislature. There were other and minor THE WEEK IN "bêtes noir," but none THE HOUSE could equal the proposition of 311 clauses in importance. Thirty clauses made up the work of an entire sitting.

The methods of the Opposition seemed to point in the direction of making the long Water Act longer. Several hours of one sitting were devoted to a discussion over a conjunction; later on a preposition was threshed out at length, and with circumstance worthy an Athenian sophist. And later still, came up an inoffensive verb, which proved a mighty stumbling block. Thus the committee waded through the Water Bill, a word at a time.

The real criticism made by the Opposition was that regarding the right of appeal from the decisions of the Board of Investigation to be appointed to adjudicate on water records under the amended act. The Chief Commissioner was for no appeal, taking the ground that this would simplify the work of the Board, and prevent wearisome delay. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) thought this too drastic, and was upheld by the House.

Sir C. N. Dalton, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, has given his decision in an application under section 27 of the Patents and Designs

Act, 1907, for the revocation of a patent relating to electric arc lamps, the registered proprietors of which are the British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Limited. The number of the letters patent is 18,786 of 1902, and the invention consists in so arranging arc lamps of the class in which the electrodes are inclined to each other and both point in the downward direction, the arc being formed at their lower extremities, that a certain amount of operation of the horizontal feed mechanism takes place before the downward feed mechanism is permitted to operate. The secretary of the company, Mr. Scanes, in the first declaration filed in this case declared that the allegations contained in the application for revocation, which were that the patented article was manufactured exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom, were incorrect. He also declared that the patented article had been manufactured to a large extent in the United Kingdom by the company at its works at Trafford Park, and gave the number of lamps which they had manufactured in the years 1905 to 1908. From this statement it appeared that on the whole 1,308 lamps had been so manufactured up to October 23, 1908, of which 274 remained at that date unsold. He maintained that, inasmuch as the company had manufactured as many lamps as it could sell, the patented article was manufactured to an adequate extent in the United Kingdom; and he complained that the sales of the lamp were materially interfered with by the unauthorized importation of infringing lamps. He also mentioned that an action to restrain such unauthorized importation was pending against the applicant, and ended by declaring that if the patent were revoked, the applicant would be able to import lamps manufactured in accordance with the patent with impunity, and that in such case it would be impossible to carry on the manufacture of lamps under the patent in the United Kingdom.

In a recent speech Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he noticed in a London Radical paper that

the Cabinet were not at

one on the subject of the STANDARD Navy—that in any case

they were not going to

spend the five or six millions which everybody

believed to be necessary in the present year.

He was not there to praise the Prime Minister,

but he was prepared to accept his word as an English gentleman when he gave his pledge to

the House of Commons that our naval su-

premacy should be preserved. Mr. Asquith

had pledged himself to the two-power stand-

ard; and he would not believe, until the facts

proved him wrong, that Mr. Asquith was going

back on his word or that he would allow any

section of his Cabinet or any dissatisfaction in

his party to turn him from that course to which

he had pledged himself. (Hear, hear.) If there

were too many little Englanders in his party

let him turn to the Opposition. They would

give him all the help they could. They would

vote all the ships, men and stores, and all the

money necessary, whatever the difficulties.

(Cheers.) He protested once again against

postponing obligations which were inevitable,

and against lightening the burden of the pres-

ent year at the expense of succeeding years.

The principal plank in the Unionist pro-

gramme was tariff reform. (Cheers.) The fact

was we worshipped the god cheapness. We

were told that if we were faithful in his service

all the rest would be given to us; yet even

cheapness eluded us. All this went on while

we alone of all great nations continued to say

"Each one for himself and the Devil take the

hindmost. Let him who is weak go to the

wall; let him who cannot march fall out and

perish by the way." The essence of the tariff

reform movement was more work for the

British workman, wherever he might be; a

better market for British produce, wherever it

might be produced and wherever it could be

done without hampering the production, with-

out destroying and injuring other great in-

terests. He believed that by tariff reform they

could create new agricultural industries. Why should they let the hop industry go? Tariff reform was the foundation which must be well and truly laid before they could successfully build the great superstructure which he believed could be raised upon it. (Cheers.) A resolution pledging the meeting to the principles of Unionism and tariff reform, was carried unanimously.

The Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, was crowded when Dr. Sven Hedin gave a lecture on "My Adventures in Unknown Asia," ADVENTURES which may be regarded as the popular version of the explorer's address to the Royal Geographical Society.

Dr. Sven Hedin told in outline the story of his last journeys in Tibet, and in somewhat greater fulness his expedition into what he has called "the great white patch" on the map across which had hitherto been written the one word "unexplored." But he did not enter so fully, as on the occasion of the Royal Geographical Society lecture, into the scientific aspects of his travels, nor with such great detail into the important geographical discoveries which have resulted from them. He dwelt rather on the personal features of the expedition, related, to the manifest enjoyment of the vast audience, some of the adventures which befel him and his party during their wanderings in what Dr. Sven Hedin described as "the great wild loneliness of Tibet," and described many features of the religious and social life of the Tibetan which had come under his own personal observation.

One of the strangest of the customs of which he was a witness was the self-imprisonment of Lamas in grottoes, where they live for the rest of their lives in perfect darkness. When Dr. Sven Hedin arrived at Lingalung, one Lama had been thus imprisoned for three years, while another had suffered this voluntary incarceration in darkness in a neighboring grotto for 15 years. He was told that one Lama "went into the darkness" when he was between 16 and 17 years old and lived in it for 60 years. It was, he said, a kind of fanaticism, indulged in because of the belief that, when death came, the Lama would be reborn in a very happy state of existence. Food and water were sent underground in utensils fixed on long poles, and the first intimation which was obtained of the death of the imprisoned Lama was when, on the poles being withdrawn, either at night or in the morning, it was found that the food had not been touched. Dr. Sven Hedin also described, with many graphic touches, the celebration of the New Year which he witnessed at Shigatse. Here he was the guest for four days of the Tashi Lama, "the great Pope of the Tibetans," who received him with great hospitality and showed him every kindness. The Tashi Lama made a deep impression upon him, and Dr. Sven Hedin declared that he had reached as near to divinity as was possible for a man. The New Year festival was celebrated in the great courtyard of the Tashalung, and was shared in by pilgrims from Eastern Tibet, the Himalaya countries, and from Mongolia, the different tribes being dressed in their own peculiar native costumes. The Lamas engaged in ex-

traordinary dances in the middle of the courtyard, and afterwards approached a fire, bearing in their hands a tremendous sheet of paper on which was written every bad and nasty thing they wished to get rid of in the New Year. The paper was held over the fire, and the leaping flames caught it and destroyed it.

Dr. Sven Hedin also told the story of the sacred mountain of Kailas. The belief of the Tibetans is that if they walked round the base of the mountain 13 times, or prostrated themselves round it once, all their sins will be forgiven. The penance is performed by all sorts of people, chiefs, governors, and beggars, "but," said Dr. Sven Hedin, "you may be sure that everyone who walks round Kailas is a scoundrel more or less. Everybody that has done something that is forbidden at once goes to Kailas and walks round to get that sin forgiven."

At the close of the lecture, which occupied an hour and a half, Dr. Sven Hedin showed the slides which were viewed with so much interest on Monday night. Sir Clements Markham, who had introduced the lecturer, then conveyed to him the hearty thanks of the audience for his address, and their appreciation of his great labors in the interest of geographical knowledge.

The London Times in a recent issue had the following: A correspondent, writing from Bengal in reference to a

THE UNREST leading article in The IN INDIA Times of December 14 on summary justice in India,

criticizes certain passages in which it was intimated that the Indian police had not emerged with credit from the recent exacting strain and that the local authorities had not exercised sufficient vigilance. As the wife of a police officer and an old resident in Bengal, our correspondent wishes to point out "that district superintendents of police have for the last 21 years been submitting details of apparently the most trivial matters of political significance, through the district magistrates and the inspector-general of police, to government. There are," she adds, "the 21 printed volumes of such collated information and a mass of confidential circulars as evidence. The district authorities have not been allowed to act. The Bengal government has all along behaved like the proverbial ostrich in the presence of approaching danger."

Our correspondent sees no cause for surprise at the discredit into which recent events have brought the police, when "at least 90 per cent. of our native police officers on whom we rely are Bengali Babus of the middle educated class which is causing all this 'unrest,' and when it is remembered to what treatment such officers have been subjected by their own people when they have tried to do their duty honestly. They have been dubbed 'traitors,' socially boycotted, not allowed to give their daughters in marriage, deprived of the services of barber, washerman, and family priest, have had filth thrown into their yards, their houses burnt, and their lives threatened—indeed, even one or two have been murdered in the public streets. Witnesses for the Crown in criminal cases against these political offenders have been similarly treated."

Our correspondent adds: "The public at

home cannot conceive the state into which this country has been brought by the indifference and inaction of government. No mention is made of the insults offered to Europeans—not only to government officials, but to ladies—to which they have for long and frequently been subjected. I know of so many cases. I have myself been insulted, in hateful, petty ways which have too clearly shown how the wind is blowing. I have been pressed into the ditch by Bengalis who have deliberately barred my path on the high road. I have been passed by Babus who have held their noses and spat because I was an English woman. I have been jeered at in my own grounds by gangs of school boys and students (reared in government institutions.) My little children have been threatened with sticks and to be rolled in the dust. When officers have officially been instructed to ignore such insults, what wonder that British prestige has suffered, and that such things have been followed by far more serious trouble."

Ian Malcolm, of Graiguenoe Park, Thurles, Ireland, under date of February 2, writes as follows to the London Times: I cannot help thinking that the narrative of my experiences of the

last two days will bring home to the British

public the state of lawlessness to which the

present Government has reduced Ireland.

I am staying in the house of Mr. Charles Clarke, at Holycross, near Thurles, one of the most turbulent towns in the country. Mr. Clarke, as is now well known, is completely boycotted; so, also are all his employes and their dependents, numbering over one hundred souls. Why is he boycotted? He never evicted a tenant; he is a permanently resident Irish landlord, paying over £1,000 a year in wages; he has sold all his land to tenants, except 1,000 acres which he keeps as a pleasure ground and works as a home farm. This land, however, is coveted—every bit of it—by the populace, who are determined to make his life unbearable until they get it.

From Thurles Station I was driven to the house, some four miles distant. There I saw the front door and windows damaged and smashed by the mob which assaulted the house in November last. Mrs. Clarke asks if the bread has come; there is none in the house, and no man dares to supply it in the neighborhood; if it does not arrive from Dublin the household goes breadless—that is all. To prevent the employees from starving a shop has been opened in this house, where they can buy tea and bacon, flour and tobacco, and other necessities of life. Otherwise they too would starve. These articles are supplied by train from a distance by such tradesmen as still have the courage to deal with a boycotted man.

In the afternoon we visited the farm and the pleasure ground, which is called demesne land. To guard this there is, first of all, a police barrack with a sergeant and five men. Further on the gamekeeper's cottage is turned into a residence for a head constable and five men. The butler's house contains seven policemen, and these two last-named detachments are detailed to protect the laborers and the cattle from attack. In the evening I count five police-

men living in this house, and all night long I could hear the tramp of their patrol as they paced the gravel paths with loaded shot guns.

When Mr. Clarke goes as a Crown witness in broad daylight to the trials in Thurles or Cashel, armed policemen ride upon his motor-car and a force of two or three hundred constables line the streets of the town to enable him to reach the Court-house in safety. When Mrs. Clarke goes out to tea with a neighbor after dark she is escorted by armed police on bicycles. At Christmas time my host received an anonymous postcard announcing that it was his last Christmas here, and warning him to clear out whilst he had brains in his head and "the price of a glass."

Our Sunday worship in the Protestant church at Holycross was seriously disturbed by the band of the United Irish League playing outside; and when the Holy Communion service was about to begin a wagonette drew up before the church door and its cargo of ruffians began yelling and hooting and drum beating—supposing Mr. and Mrs. Clarke to be within.

This shows the state of siege in which these people and their poor dependents live week in and week out. Meanwhile the boycotting loses to Holycross and Thurles about £400 a year from Mr. Clarke's employes, besides the large orders formerly given by Mr. Clarke himself to local tradesmen, making £1,000 a year in all; the cost of all the extra police falls upon the rates. Is it conceivable that such a state of things can be tolerated under the British flag? The tyranny of Kruger was a joke to it. The sovereignty of mob law goes unchallenged here as in other parts of Ireland, and grows mightier every day. It leads me seriously to think that, through force of circumstances, the first policy of the next Unionist Government will have to be to build up the edifice of law and order in Ireland which has been so completely demolished by Mr. Birrell and his friends, and to restore to its ancient position the dignity of the British flag.

A Berlin correspondent writes apropos of the recent visit of the King and Queen to Berlin: All the newspapers GERMAN PRESS publish articles welcoming AND THE VISIT King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the German capital. The general tone is, however, decidedly reserved, for the prolonged discussion of the alleged hostile aims of British policy in regard to Germany which has been proceeding for a year or more in the German press seems to have left its mark.

Quoting from the Bill for the renewal of provisional commercial arrangements with Great Britain, the "Vossische Zeitung" says: It is the interest of both sides to look to the undisturbed continuance of these important trade and commercial relations. It was in this spirit, the journal remarks, that the citizens of Berlin welcomed the Lord Mayor of London and the other British guests. Berlin's sentiments are unchanged. It has the same appreciation of the capability, determination, and enterprise of the British people, and the same admiration for British liberty, which the majority of the German people does not attempt to conceal. In its recollection of Britain's great services to the cause of civilization and her proud historical development we welcome today the representative of that empire on which the sun never sets. If King Edward VII. is only fulfilling the obligations of etiquette in coming to Berlin he will be received everywhere with that courtesy which hospitality demands, and if he by his own wish seeks cordiality he will find that too. His visit is proof that the coldness which existed for a time between the two Courts is a thing of the past. It will not be the fault of the German nation if the presence of the British King in the German capital will not be the beginning of a better understanding between the two kindred peoples. We wish and hope that the rulers of the British Isles will receive the best impressions on German soil and take them home with them.

The Radical "Boersen Courier" contrasts the attitude of the people of London and Berlin towards King Edward and the Emperor William, and it maintains that the British have never had occasion to make the Emperor an object of an unfriendly demonstration, as for years he has been engaged to even a greater extent than the German people thought necessary in preserving peace between the two countries, whereas the Germans have regarded King Edward as director of a policy directed to weaken Germany's influence in the world. The journal, however, recognizes that King Edward's share in this policy has been greatly exaggerated, and it thinks that a more favorable situation and better relations now exist, so that His Majesty is assured of a courteous, if not enthusiastic, reception.

The Conservative "Post" utters a warning against the under-estimation or over-estimation of the Royal visit. All King Edward's journeys, it declares, have resulted in political advantages for the British people. On the other hand Germany's wooing of Great Britain's friendship has now lasted more than a decade without even being frankly recognized. Consequently if the visit leads to a better understanding between the two peoples nobody will be more pleased than the Germans.

The "Boersen Zeitung" expects that King Edward's visit will have a good effect, but one thing, it adds, is certain and that is that the political conversations in Berlin will contain no reference to disarmament.

Notes on Amateur Photography

S I stated in the last article under this heading, when we have a rough idea of the camera, plates and development, we should then be in a position to go out and make some exposures. I wish the readers who are following these articles to know that I have not finished, by any means, with the three subjects mentioned above; but my idea is that if we get a rough knowledge, we are then in a better position to follow the details step by step. I intend to go thoroughly into any subject as it occurs, especially in development.

Now we are ready to start out with our camera, dark slides (loaded with, say, six plates), focussing cloth, and tripod. Let our first trial be, say, some picturesque scene in a park. Having made up our mind on our excursion, we do not rush off to the park as if our lives depended upon us getting there in so many minutes. We do not want to hurry our operations or harass ourselves; if we do, something will be forgotten, so we take a stroll and arrive at our destination. If the camera is a heavy one, we leave it somewhere, while having a look around for a good subject. If the camera is light, then we can carry it without discomfort. Here, again, we want to take time, and not to forget that it is not necessary to expose all the six plates in ten minutes. If only one or two is exposed in the whole morning, and they are good, it will be much more profitable than having six poor negatives and perhaps six spoiled ones.

The first picture that strikes our eye is, say, a group of swans. I have seen hundreds of amateurs' negatives of swans, and some are pretty poor, simply because they have been taken any old way, as long as there were swans in the picture. This one fact does not ensure an artistic photograph. Let us walk round the swans and obtain different points of view. By moving, say, 30 feet to the right, we get a drooping tree and a bridge in the

background; then by moving in the opposite direction, we get a seat, and a better view of the swans. In fact, we view the subject from all points, until we get what our judgment tells us is the best position. Remember this, that we must always have one centre of interest, a principal object, the "motif," as it is termed, and in composing a picture, it is necessary to bring this "motif" out in the most emphatic manner possible.

The object is this, on looking at a picture the eye should be led to the principal object, and the mind should not be in doubt as to what is the principal object. For instance, if you were to make the bridge as prominent as the swans, and then show the picture to a friend, he would be in doubt as to what the picture represented, and having two

The Situation in the Forbidden City

By a Colonist Correspondent in Pekin, January 20.

VHEN a young Chinese commits an indiscretion the usual comment of his friends is: "He is a very young man." This form of gentle excuse for youthful folly has become a national trait; for the Chinese admire, first of all, "a man of ideas," and they appear to harbor a conviction that rash youth gives considerable promise of enterprise and ability in mature years. Both Chang Chih-tung and Yuan-Shih-kai are said to be men of ideas, and it is not forgotten that Chang in his youth made many mistakes.

Just now it is claimed that Prince Chun, Regent of China, is both a young man and a man of ideas; that he should combine the two characteristics is attributed to the fact that he is in the transition state between folly and wisdom inseparable from an experience of only twenty-six years—at which age no one can be expected to challenge Solomon's reputation for ripened wisdom.

The Regent, however, has just completely upset the balance of power in China, with an abruptness that should have caused a tremor to pass through the shade of the Grand Empress-Dowager. There was, too, a slight suspicion of challenge to the foreign Powers in the events with which the Chinese Government heralded the Western New Year. Foreign correspondents telegraphed excited messages, but the foreign Legations, no matter what their secret-code messages reported to the Powers, were outwardly unperturbed. With the Chinese it was different; all China gasped with nervous expectancy. A great upheaval was expected. "Yuan Shih-kai's friends were numerous and powerful; Yuan would not submit to be cashiered for no apparent reason," they said. But contrary to expectation Yuan's friends and followers were not included in his downfall; and gradually the ordinary calm of the Chinese mind returned.

Evidently it is easy for the Chinese to find excuses for those in power, for the Regent's act, on second thoughts, was said to have been a very natural proceeding towards a man who had betrayed the Emperor in 1898. Here again we see a peculiarity of the Chinese character, for until Yuan's downfall that phase of history had not been adopted in China; and the leading incidents of 1898, some of which have not been published, do not bear out the reproach. A brief resume, obtained from men who were intimately connected with those events, therefore, may be of interest:—

The Emperor Kuang-hsu had just entered into power in 1898 by the departure of the Empress Dowager to her country palace at Yuenming, where she intended to remain untroubled by affairs of state. At once the Emperor gathered around him many young reformers, the most prominent of whom was Kang Yu-wei. These student reformers advised the Emperor to dismiss all "the old furies, who were a bar to progress." Edicts were then issued dismissing several old officials, some of whom were highly respectable men, according to the general standard of morality obtaining in China at that time.

Then one day the Empress Dowager noticed one of her hand-maids weeping. The scene probably had been arranged by the girl's friends, but the result was successful. In reply to inquiries made by the Empress Dowager, the maiden said she was troubled sorely because her father, the Governor of Honan, had just been dismissed. The Empress Dowager at once took the matter up.

Apparently the Empress Dowager, freed from turbulent Chinese politics for the first time in half a century, had not been giving much attention to affairs at court; but notwithstanding her many faults, she was true to her friends, and a stern warning was sent to the young Emperor. The reformers then became seriously alarmed, for they knew that a harvest of heads would be reaped if they aroused the Empress Dowager thoroughly.

Yuan Shih-kai was then at Tientsin in command of 25,000 foreign-trained troops; his immediate chief was Jung Lu, Viceroy of Chihli, who was a strong favorite of the Dowager. A messenger from the Emperor summoned Yuan Shih-kai to the Imperial palace, where he was received by Kang Yu-wei and the firebrand of the reform party, Zang-Zachih. The latter demanded that Yuan should surround the Empress Dowager's residence with his troops. Yuan demurred, saying that he could not do so without an order from his Viceroy or the Emperor. Zang drew a revolver and threatened to shoot Yuan, but the latter remained firm. Zang then left the apartment, and after a few minutes had elapsed, returned, bearing what purported to be an order from Kuang-hsu for Yuan to do as he had been told by Zang.

Up to that time Yuan had been in very good favor with the Empress Dowager, and there is no doubt whatever that the reformers would have slain the Dowager if they could

have overcome her personal bodyguard with Yuan's troops. Moreover, if the reformers had not been able to maintain their supremacy, Yuan's head would have been one of the first to fall.

After receiving the Emperor's order, he could make no further protest in the palace, so Yuan left there ostensibly to carry out the wishes of the reformers. Immediately afterwards he sent a message to Viceroy Jung-lu telling him what had occurred. The Empress Dowager was warned by the Viceroy, and the latter ordered Yuan Shih-kai to place his troops at the disposal of the Empress Dowager. What followed then is common history; Kang Yu-wei escaped and China was ruled until the end of 1908 by the most unscrupulous woman that ever directed a council.

But whilst the foreigners and natives were widely dissimilar in their conduct, immediately after the deaths of the rulers they were in unison in apprehending serious trouble from revolutionaries. In the early months of the year Yunnan had been raided from the southwest; and it was thought that Sun Yat-sen or Kong Yu-wei would make some strong effort just then; for the excitable masses expected it, and they would have been peculiarly susceptible to any disturbing influence. As time went on and all remained peaceful, it was said that Yuan Shih-tai and Chang Chih-tung were working together and leaving nothing undone to strengthen the government. Viewed from the light of more recent events, it appears probable that such was the case, but that Yuan was only being made use of to tide over the dangerous period. For while Yuan had done much to unify the interests of Manchu and Chinese by removing the barriers that kept them apart, these barriers were principally Manchu privileges. The vain Manchus were not the people to have viewed the leveling process with satisfaction; consequently Yuan's old enemy, Tich Liang, found ready ears when he urged that the government would be better off if Yuan were dismissed. Tich Liang has not come before the public in the matter at all, because the Manchus considered that their case would be stronger by representing their action as retribution in behalf of China's greatest reformer, the late Emperor Kuang-hsu. It appears, however, that the Manchus are still uneasy concerning Kang Yu-wei, for the Regent proposed to issue an edict, two days before Yuan was put

out of office, annulling Kang Yu-wei's offices. As might have been expected, Yuan and Prince Ching refused to sign the edict, and that fact at once was made use of widely to turn public favor against Yuan. And when Yuan had given that refusal the Manchus considered that everything was ready for the great event.

At 11 a.m. next day (Saturday, January 2) the Grand Councillors were summoned by the Regent. Prince Ching had evidently heard a whisper of what was to come, and he pleaded illness. The other Grand Councillors answered the summons promptly, but when Yuan reached the door of the Council Chamber he was told that he was not wanted. Three Grand Councillors therefore went in and found the Regent awaiting them with the edict dismissing Yuan Shih-kai already drawn up.

"I want no discussion. Sign this edict!" said the Regent.

Chang Chih-tung turned to reply. The Regent repeated his words impressively, and the edict was signed without further demur.

Within the next hour, whilst Yuan Shih-kai was hastily making plans for his personal safety, the news flew around Pekin, and the city throbbed with excitement. Everyone but his immediate councillors was astounded at Prince Chun's temerity. Never in the history of China had such a man as Yuan been thrown out of office at such short notice. To the Western mind, however, there was nothing very harsh in the edict; it said simply:

"Yuan Shih-kai, a Member of the Grand Council and President of the Wai Wu Pu, formerly received repeated offices and advancement under the late Emperor. After our enthronement we gave him great honors because we considered that his talent certainly was one that could be made use of, if he exerted himself in the public service. Unexpectedly Yuan Shih-kai has now contracted rheumatism in the foot, which makes it hard for him to walk and difficult for him to attend to the duties of his offices. Yuan Shih-kai, therefore, is ordered to vacate his posts and return to his native place to nurse his disorder. This is our great mercy to him manifested."

Immediately after leaving the council room, Yuan returned home and began to confer with his friends, both foreign and Chinese. At first it was expected that all his adherents would be cashiered also; but Yuan's friends numbered nearly all the leading provincial

officials, and the task evidently was too great for the Manchus. Yuan out of office, however, was still a very dangerous man; and the fact that since his dismissal he has been in great fear of assassination, tells plainly his opinion of the Manchus.

That same evening Yuan sent his wives to Tientsin. Next morning he followed them, intending beyond doubt to remain there in the British Concession. On arrival at Tientsin, Yuan sent a messenger to Viceroy Yang of Chihli, asking him for an interview. Yang refused to see him, although every advancement he had received from the time he was a prefect was due to the patronage of Yuan. Yuan then had lunch at the Astor House and remained there until 4:20 p.m., when he went to visit a foreign friend. Soon afterwards he was sought out by an official sent from Pekin bearing a despatch from the Grand Councillors, guaranteeing him perfect safety if he returned to Pekin. The despatch, which was countersigned by Prince Ching, pointed out that the government would lose face if Yuan remained at Tientsin, having left Pekin in evident fear of being murdered.

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Most of the foreign powers look upon Yuan's downfall as permanent but the British and American legations do not, as was shown by the representations made by Sir John Jordan and Mr. Rockhill on January 14; and there would not be much surprise if the Regent healed Yuan Shih-kai's rheumatism by a few strokes of the pen as he created it on January 2.

An Utopian State—Not in the Tropics, But Cold Alberta

THE Government of Alberta is about to begin a new railway policy which will directly affect the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which may have important results for the Hill system of American roads, writes E. W. Thomson in the Boston Transcript. Perhaps it is unnecessary to tell Transcript readers that Alberta is the Canadian province just eastward of British Columbia, on which it often abuts in the Rocky Mountains. It is rich in coal mines, gas fields, cattle ranching grounds, fields, forests. It possesses what are declared by American experts to be the greatest petroleum areas in the world. But its lands are mostly agricultural. They include the vast unoccupied region called the Peace River country. That is in North Alberta. Many settlers are finding their way there, since the climate is favorable because the prairie trends quickly toward the Pacific ocean, from which it is separated by a comparatively narrow chain of the Rockies. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern are both under construction to within what may be called sight of that enormous fertile area, now largely retained by fur-traders, Indians and half-breeds, though it is thirty years since one of its districts, seven hundred miles north of Edmonton (which is nearly 400 miles north of latitude 49, or the United States boundary), showed the best wheat exhibited at a world's fair.

Alberta is in a position to push this active railway policy, because the province has handsome revenues, owes nothing, and will be enabled to spend a lot more money through creating new sources of provincial revenue by internal development. The new branch lines, in so far as aided provincially, will be essentially investments, yielding revenues indirectly, but none the less surely, to the Edmonton treasury.

How is it that a province which began political existence less than forty months ago, almost without roads, bridges, ferries, telephones and other large conveniences, now has all these good things in uncommon abundance, yet owes nothing, and is able to start out on a magnificent, yet sane, railway scheme? The answer cannot but be of large interest to all students of politics. They have talked and have been told over and over again, ad nauseam, of the advantages that might accrue from un-party or no-party government. Well, that is what the sensible people of Alberta started in September, 1905, when they began political existence practically unbeset by an organized, rigid party system. The people had not been really divided into two hostile and mutually cursing camps. Efforts to so divide them failed in the specified year. They had come, mostly folk of the great races, American, Canadian, British, Irish, Scandinavian, German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, from all their various native regions very recently. They were required to choose men to manage the public affairs suddenly given into their control by the Ottawa Government. They took the commonsense course of choosing the best men in sight.

It happened that these were called Liberals. Hence the Liberal party is entitled to claim some share of the good results. But, in

fact, the people set up uni-party or no-party government. That is what it amounts to. The good men who called themselves Liberals—and all Canadians, except a few stick-in-the-muds are Liberals in the right meaning of the term—were elected in the proportion of 24 to 1. They were given sole control, and therefore put absolutely on honor. This came about partly because the so-called Conservatives (who attempted in 1905 to introduce the two-party system where there was no need for it), were obviously "machine" men, and as obviously inspired and directed by the Canadian Pacific Railway interest, which the people jealously regarded as dangerous to their own. The local Canadian Pacific Railway solicitor was leader and chief bow-wow of the machine Conservatives. But, no matter how the utter defeat of him and his "Tail" came about, the result was to establish uni-party government. That is just about the same thing in a new region as no-party government would be. Complete power was given to ministers obviously devoted to the provincial interest alone.

It should be noted that these ministers were distinctly good men. If the people had not chosen such, the experiment must have failed, and worse. There is no use expecting figs from thorn bushes, nor honorable administration from scalawags. The ministers were but four, all conspicuously known for straight private and business lives. They were all fairly wealthy, and all of that fraternal disposition which is so curiously notable all over "The Province of the Glad Hand." They were not demagogic, yet were comrade-like with all decent folk; church-going men; tetotallers; and, what is remarkable and may be instructive, not one eloquent man in the lot. They were quiet men—the blatherskite is one of the curses of politics everywhere. His performances cause multitudes of people to mistake gab for reasoning, and the gift of it for fitness to do public business. The Alberta ministers were all capable of slowly explaining what they thought the right thing to do. Hearing them in 1905, and their principal opponent, a man of platform fireworks, I opined that he must be beaten, just because the audiences discounted his, rhodomontades, and believed every word the slow, conscientious-talking fellows uttered. They proved to be as quick in action as they were steady, if rather awkward, on the stump.

The absence of partisan opposition in the Assembly had various excellent effects. First, there was no waste of time in vituperation, accusation, suspicion, slander, and all the malign bosh that comes from both sides in regular party-divided legislatures. Thus the people were not drawn into a long succession of imitative recriminations.

Again, a great deal of public money was saved by the shortness of debate in the As-

sembly. Electors seldom reflect on how expensive is blatherskiting. At Ottawa it costs \$28 a minute, counting all the expenses dubbed "for legislation," and all the services, clerical returns, paper printing, etc., that have to be paid for in proportion as Parliament sits long. It gives its time mostly to angry, futile contentions, the Opposition fishing for "scandals," and the Ministry leading them on into carefully planned pitfalls, all to make election capital. Moreover, the horrid practice uses up ministers, takes the time they ought to be giving to public business, worries and wearies them, puts some of them out of temper to deal carefully, and causes many things to be "rushed," instead of long meditated. From all these evils the Alberta people set themselves free by their uni-party system. And they saved, for expenditure on public works and on the promotion of agriculture a great deal of money. It cannot be too much insisted on that the system leaves good men free to do good work.

The work was well done all round. The one lawyer of the ministry, Mr. C. W. Cross, a man in his early thirties, soon showed that Government did not mean to palter with "interests" which conceived themselves powerful to affect votes. He was no more than Roosevelt afraid to make big enemies. He solved the long-neglected problem of compelling the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to pay taxes. He smashed a strong "lumber combine," thus freeing the prairie settlers from the incubus of high prices for monopolized house-building material. He enforced law and order over all the vast tract so perfectly that Alberta (nearly as extensive as Europe) is a model province in that most important respect. He abolished saloons and reduced the number of urban and rural licenses so greatly that temptation to drink is very little before the young or old. He took up the Dominion Government's Sunday act and made it just as perfectly binding on railways as on grog-dealing drug stores and laundries. The "bad man" was everywhere defied, jumped on, scrummed, han nered, run out. Hence a huge region of frontier is as peaceful as Commonwealth avenue.

With much ingenuity a smart tax on the unoccupied lands of speculators was so levied that it applies provincially outside of school districts, while any such land in school districts has to pay to the school. A novel law compels in Alberta the registration of agreements for land sales, thus stopping some rogues in the practice of selling the same tract more than once giving several deeds and then skipping with the proceeds. An excellent mechanics' lien law and a compensation for injuries act were established, so that the unpaid or the injured can and do get speedy remedy. New district courts and connected officials bring justice actively to every part. Industrial

schools for the juvenile misled or criminal were set up promptly; public charities created, though there is small need for them, and every item of needed advanced civilization brought into effective action.

Finally the ministry have taken up the very important business of compelling the C. P. R. Company to pay taxes on its wild lands. Twenty-five million acres were granted to that company by way of subsidy, about 1880. These lands were not to be taxable locally during twenty years from grant. When local authorities on the prairies tried to tax the C. P. R. holdings, the company pleaded that such collection was barred until twenty years after each separate section or tract had been patented to them by the Crown. This contention was held good by the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, Canadians' Court of Final Appeal. Mr. Cross has since gone into the whole question. He believes that the case vs. C. P. R. was not duly presented. He has a lot of new points, and will bring them before the courts. Hence the importance of Alberta of retaining the services of him and his colleagues.

To enumerate the proceeding of the uni-party ministry of Alberta could but weary Transcript readers. Enough to observe that some 1,300 schools and a provincial university have been set going; that every region has been provided with roads, bridges, ferries and, rather wonderful to relate, a rapidly extending and most efficient, cheap Government telephone service, which pays. In this matter Alberta led in a course that is being followed by all the West-Canada provinces. They buy out the Bell telephone concern, and then proceed, much to the sellers' amazement, to improve the system and yet make it profitable. So much for the much-ridiculed idea that some important public facilities can best be supplied by the public.

As Alberta's main industry is farming, its promotion came in for much ministerial attention. Creameries were not merely promoted but run by the Government. Poultry, grain, breeding animals, herds, seeds, methods of farming, all were liberally looked to. An Alberta farmer can insure his crops against hail much more cheaply with the Government than with private insurance concerns. It is amazing to observe how the "ploughmen, choppers and fishers" who "constitute the State"—to use Emerson's words—are up-to-date in the saner collectivism.

Finally, money for all these sound proceedings was sufficiently found without taxing private Albertans one cent provincially. For schools and purely local improvements they tax themselves a good deal, municipally, but get provincial "grants in aid." Railways, licenses, corporations dealing in public facilities, etc., supply \$600,000 of provincial taxation.

On Tour with the Editor

THE TOWER OF BABEL

One of the greatest obstacles to the acceptance of the teachings of the Church is the insistence on the part of some clergymen of all denominations upon unquestioning belief in the literal accuracy of every statement contained in the first chapters of the Book of Genesis. Nowhere does the writer of these chapters make any claim whatever for the infallibility of his statements. He, or they, for there may have been more than one person concerned in the composition of these chapters, relates what is therein told as one might write today, if he endeavored to deal with the history of the Roman Empire in the space of a magazine article. Just when it was written in the first place and how many transcriptions of it were made until these versions were reached from which modern translations have been made is purely conjectural. The history of the English language shows how the meaning attached to words changes in the process of time. It is necessary even in reading the King James translation of the Bible to explain occasionally that some English words used therein are not employed in the same sense now as they were when that translation was made. Therefore to insist that the words used by translators now are to be understood as a literal and absolutely accurate representation of the meaning, which an unknown writer, in an unknown language, at an unknown period, and under unknown circumstances, intended to convey, seems to demand a degree of credulity which an intelligent man is justified in declining to concede. No difficulties need ever have arisen out of the chapters referred to, if ecclesiastical authority had not insisted that they possess a character, which is not claimed for them by the author or authors. This view does not in any way affect the value of the chapters referred to, for whether they are absolutely accurate or not makes no real difference to the welfare of mankind, nor does it affect in the slightest the duty of man to his God and his neighbor. It has no bearing upon the life that now is or upon that which is to come. True, certain dogmas may depend upon the acceptance of those chapters as literally correct in the Twentieth Century meaning of the words therein used, but though we read in the New Testament that "by faith ye are saved," we nowhere read therein that we are saved by the ingenuity of more or less ingenui and learned ecclesiastics in framing up creeds and dogmas.

The story of the Tower of Babel is one of those narratives upon which nothing of any importance depends. It is introduced in the midst of a genealogical table, having no necessary connection with what preceded it and none whatever with what follows. It is apparently intended to show how it came about that the descendants of Noah spoke different languages. The divergence between the speech of the several nations of mankind must always have been a fruitful topic of speculation, and especially when it was a part of the Hebrew tradition that at a comparatively recent period in point of time all people were sprung from a single family, it seemed necessary to suggest some explanation of the many varieties among the languages of the surrounding tribes. There was an actual Tower of Babel. It was a prodigious edifice, supposed to have been 500 feet high. On its summit was a silver shrine devoted to the worship of Baal, the Sun-god. It was built in several stages, so to speak, which were of various colors, and it must have been an object of marvelous beauty. The imagination can hardly conceive anything more imposing than the appearance that would be presented by this towering structure, when its silver summit caught the rays of the rising sun. The people called it Bab-el, or the Gate of God. The Hebrews, misled by a similarity of sound to that of their own word "bab-el," or purposely desiring to draw a lesson from the destruction of the great edifice, called it the Tower of Confusion. Dean Stanley thus describes what the view from the top of the tower must have been like: "The white or pale brown of the houses, whatever the natural color of the bricks was left, must have been strikingly contrasted with the rainbow hues with which most of them were painted, according to the fancies of their owners, whilst all the intervening spaces were filled with the variety of gigantic palms in the gardens or the thick jungles or luxuriant groves by the side of the silvery canals, or in the early spring, the carpet of brilliant flowers that cover the illimitable plain without the walls, or the sea of waving corn both within and without, which burst from the teeming soil with a produce so plentiful that the Grecian traveler dared not risk his credit by stating its enormous magnitude."

Such was the Tower of Babel of which we know historically, and it is not surprising that traditions of it preserved by the descendants of Abraham represented it as a structure built so that the top thereof would reach to Heaven, and they with their customary practice of thinking of Jehovah as not very unlike themselves, should attribute to him a belief that a people, who could erect such a tower, could accomplish anything that they set out to do. St. Gregory of Nyssa, one of the earliest of the Christian Fathers did, not hesitate to characterize the story of Babel as "Jewish babbble." Two ancient writers say that the tower was overthrown by the winds. The most recent description of the structure has been deciphered from cuneiform tablets in the British Museum. From these it is inferred that it was erected before 2000 B.C., and its builder was said to be a demi-god named Etanna.

The Hebrew tradition of the tower finds a counterpart in the legend of Xelhua, one of the seven giants, who survived a deluge, who is the reputed builder of the great pyramid of Cholula in Central America, which was erected to enable men to invade Heaven. The legends say that the gods destroyed it by fire and confused the language of its builders so that they were unable to restore it. A somewhat similar story is preserved in the Mongolian legends, and Dr. Livingstone found traces of another like it among one of the African tribes. The resemblance between the Central American legend and that of the Babylonians has been cited as a reason for believing that, at a very remote period there was close intercourse between the peoples of these widely separated countries. The peculiarity about the Hebrew version of the story is that the confounding of the tongues of the tower builders is attributed to fear on the part of Jehovah as to what mankind might accomplish if left to their own devices.

It seems very clear that the story of the Tower of Babel must be classed among the myths, which are part of the common heritage of a large part of humanity. Belief in it is of no importance one way or the other, and to lay stress upon it, as some religious teachers yet do, is to run the risk of casting discredit upon the essential teachings of the Christian religion.

Dr. Warren, the author of "Paradise Found," a work containing a great number of myths and traditions bearing upon the pre-historic era, advances the theory that in pre-glacial times mankind had reached a very high state of civilization and inhabited the regions around the North Pole. At the Pole itself was a great mountain, the summit of which was swathed in clouds, and upon its sides was the city wherein the sovereign of the whole world resided. This mountain, which disappeared at the beginning of the Ice Age, is the Mount Meru of Asiatic mythology, and the efforts of the tower builders of the period when Babel was erected were inspired by the traditions handed down to them from a very distant past. Dr. Warren sought to prove by com-

parative mythology that mankind migrated from the north over the eastern and western hemispheres simultaneously. He cites a good deal of scientific proof of the claim that vegetation was diffused throughout the world from the north, and, from this and the similarity of myths at points widely distant from each other, argues that the earth was peopled in the same way from the common centre around the Pole. In the Tower of Babel and other great structures erected at various points in Asia, in the Great Pyramid of Egypt and in the pyramids and pyramidal mounds of Central America he thought he discovered evidence of the similarity of origin of a very large part of mankind, and he found further proof of it in the remarkable resemblance of certain words in languages apparently having no relation to each other. The last word as to the divergences between the forms of speech used by the several peoples of the earth is far from having been spoken. It is possible to detect resemblances where none on a casual examination would appear probable.

PHARSALIA

So connected are the various links in the chain of human events that it is not possible to say which of them are the most potent in their influence upon the affairs of mankind. As we all know, occurrences, which at the time seem unimportant, carry with them a train of consequences of the gravest possible character, so that it has been well said that there are no such things as trifles, for what may appear insignificant might be found on examination more than ordinarily momentous. Yet as the searching out of the minor influences, which may have determined the careers of individuals and nations, is impossible, we must content ourselves in the study of history with the greater occurrences, and regarded thus, the battle of Pharsalia, fought near the town now known as Farsala in Thessaly on August 9, B.C. 48, between Julius Caesar and Pompey, must be regarded as one of the pivotal events in the history of the human race. The number of men engaged in it was not large, as armies went in those days. Pompey had under him not much more than 60,000 men, and Caesar less than half that number. Of these by far the greater part were Romans, although Caesar had some cavalry from Gaul and Germany, and Pompey had a contingent of light-armed troops raised in the Asiatic provinces of Rome. It was, however, distinctly a battle of Romans against Romans. One of the best descriptions of the battle is that of Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, usually spoken of as Lucan, who flourished about a century later. He tells us that "the fiery darts and rocky fragments," discharged by the Arabs, Medes and Itrureans, did little injury, but

"Roman hands unerring mischief send
And certain death on every pile attend."

Lucan tells us that Caesar concentrated his first attack upon Pompey's light-armed auxiliaries, which he speedily put to flight. The poet was an ardent republican, and the establishment of absolutism by Caesar was to him the greatest of all calamities. He blamed Pompey for permitting his auxiliary troops to meet the shock of Caesar's first onslaught. To quote from his poem: "When soon, alas! the loose barbarians yield,
Scattering their broken squadrons o'er the field,
And show, too late, that slaves attempt in vain
The sacred cause of freedom to maintain."

(The translation used is by Nicholas Rome, and was made about the year 1700.) When Caesar's troops came into collision with Pompey's Roman legions, the fate of the day was for some time in suspense. To quote again:

"There the last force of laws and freedom lay,
And Roman patrols struggled for the day.
What parades the guilty scene affords!
Sires, sons and brothers rush on mutual swords!
There every sacred bond of nature bleeds:
Then met the war's worst rage, and Caesar's blackest deeds."

During this part of the fight Caesar was everywhere conspicuous, encouraging those who fought, comforting those who fell wounded. "Now with his voice, his gestures now, he strives, now with his lance the lagging soldier drives; The weak he strengthens and confirms the strong, And hurries war's impetuous stream along."

The slaughter was terrible. Pompey, who had viewed the battle from a distance, for being now 54 years of age he was hardly fit for the hand-to-hand fighting of those days, hastened to the thick of the conflict, hoping by his example to encourage his troops, but all in vain. Lucan said that Pompey tried to find death upon the battlefield, but was persuaded to fly, when defeat was certain, rather than remain and cause the shedding of more Roman blood. He escaped safely and took refuge in Egypt, where he was assassinated not long after, by a miscreant, who took that means of ingratiating himself with Caesar, who showed himself to be above any such narrow revenge, for he caused the murderer to be executed.

After the victory of Pharsalia, Caesar went to Egypt, where he remained for some time, a victim to the charms of Cleopatra. Thence he marched into Asia, and subdued Mithridates, one of the most formidable enemies with whom Rome ever contend. Then he returned to Rome. He was now the master of the republic, the only opposition to his power being from the sons of Pompey, who collected a large army in Spain. They were overthrown and Caesar returned once more to Rome, to find the nation at his feet. The principal events of this remarkable man's career have already been dealt in one of the articles on the Makers of History series, and the brief reference just made is to show how complete the victory of Pharsalia was from a political point of view. Under Brutus and Cassius the democratic spirit struggled awhile until it was crushed at Philippi; but the Roman republic perished at Pharsalla.

There is perhaps no history better worthy of study than that of Rome, not solely or even principally in order that we may familiarize ourselves with the chief events in the progress of one of the greatest of the nations of antiquity, but because our institutions and principles of jurisprudence and political organizations are to a large extent founded upon those of Rome, and because no people of whom we have any record tried so many experiments in the way of government as the Romans did. Monarchy, a broad democracy, oligarchy, representative institutions, benevolent despotism, military despotism, absolute government in its extreme form, all were tried by the people whose capital was that wonderful city on the Tiber. Socialism, communism, paternalism and almost every conceivable form of social organization had their day, and failure attended upon each of them. The final collapse of the republic was undoubtedly due to the amassing of great wealth by a few and the dependence of the many upon their bounty, to the pernicious influence of a servile class, to the prevalence of luxury and to the absence of any true religious sentiment among the people. The Romans, whom Caesar ruled after Pharsalia, were unfit for freedom, and therefore the Goddess of Liberty left them to their own devices, seeking a refuge in the wild wastes of Central Europe, where the yellow-haired Teutons were already preparing for the overthrow of the edifice of civilization and statecraft, which had been built up through many centuries of endeavor and at the expenditure of rivers of blood.

It seems very clear that the story of the Tower of Babel must be classed among the myths, which are part of the common heritage of a large part of humanity. Belief in it is of no importance one way or the other, and to lay stress upon it, as some religious teachers yet do, is to run the risk of casting discredit upon the essential teachings of the Christian religion.

Dr. Warren, the author of "Paradise Found," a work containing a great number of myths and traditions bearing upon the pre-historic era, advances the theory that in pre-glacial times mankind had reached a very high state of civilization and inhabitated the regions around the North Pole. At the Pole itself was a great mountain, the summit of which was swathed in clouds, and upon its sides was the city wherein the sovereign of the whole world resided. This mountain, which disappeared at the beginning of the Ice Age, is the Mount Meru of Asiatic mythology, and the efforts of the tower builders of the period when Babel was erected were inspired by the traditions handed down to them from a very distant past. Dr. Warren sought to prove by com-

The Birth of the Nations

VIII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

THE PERUVIANS

Let us look back along the procession of years, and pause in fancy at that picturesque time when the romantic history of Spanish America was in the making, and was being enacted amid scenes of splendor and magnificence; when under the wise and tolerant rule of the Incas, the Peruvians lived simple, happy, contented lives, undisturbed for the most part, until the day came when a Christian force under the pretence of friendship, accepted their gracious hospitality, and, their eyes dazzled by the unlimited richness of the country, did what all civilized people have learned to do for the sake of gold—for all honor, friendship, and fair promises, and turning upon the trusting Indians, robbed them of all they loved.

The king passes. The fields in the valley are golden with maize, the woods are brilliant with the variegated hues of millions of flowers. On the hillsides, green with verdure, the silken-haired llama are feeding, and above the foothills the mountain peaks gleam like vast jewels in the rays of the sun. Midway between mountain top and valley winds the road leading from Quito to Cuzco, the road that passes over the grand plateau, over pathless mountains eternally snow-covered, through tunnels and galleries hewn out of the solid rock, across wonderful swinging bridges suspended over bottomless abysses, a magnificent road truly, built of great blocks of freestone covered with cement, a road that in its wonderful length of eighteen hundred miles winds through fair farmlands, countless villages, and cities fair with palaces and wonderful gardens. Today from every hamlet along the way the people run out to strew the path with flowers, and to sing songs of welcome. The king passes.

Here is a village from which the people flock to line the road. As the litter of the great, the all-powerful Inca draws near those who have come to greet him bow to the ground. Then while the royal escort passes, the men who carry the sedan advance and set their burden down. The golden draperies encrusted with jewels are parted, and the king steps out and smiles upon his people. His is a royal figure truly, in form he is stately and tall, his features are aquiline and cleanly cut, his eyes are of great depth and brilliancy and his smile at once gentle and proud. His dress is of finest llama wool, richly dyed and embroidered with priceless gems, about his head is a varicolored turban, from which hangs a scarlet fringe, and within the turban's folds are the two feathers of the coraguan, that rare and curious bird whose home is in a desert country among the mountains, and the penalty for shooting which is death, as it is reserved solely to supply the royal head-dress. The distant, fading sky of dying gold is veiled in purple mist. Above, the heavens of darkest sapphire; one clear star already looking forth expectantly.

The winds are hushed, the very leaves are mute. The purring brook singeth in undertones, Her daylight song too loud, too unrestrained To match the universal hush.

Lo! where she comes, threading the leafy ways, Cynthia, the Goddess, casting silvery rays!

—By Theodorina Garrison in Metropolitan Magazine.

WITH THE POETS

Failure

My child, I gave you simple tasks to do;
Why do you long to fly against the sun?
Straight paths were set wherein you were to walk;
Yet itch your feet the world's highways to run!

Oh, foolish, dreaming, blinded mortal child!
The narrow paths your vain feet spurned to tread;
The simple, homely tasks you left undone.
Were steps from which your task to glory led!

—Louise Paley.

The Thought

Why, once the very thought of him was vital
As is some crimson rose
Flaming, defiant, in a quiet garden
Among pale lily blows.
And yet the thought of him is only
A rose closed in a book—
A lifeless thing long shut between dull pages
Where she forgets to look.
And yet I think an old love thought forgotten
Somewhere not wholly dies.
It may be of such roses angels weave us
The wreaths of paradise.

—Theodosia Garrison in Metropolitan Magazine.

Moonrise in a Wood

Twilight—a darkling wood.
The ancient trees, like hoary sentinels
All silent stand. Down the dim aisles
The distant, fading sky of dying gold
Is veiled in purple mist. Above, the heavens
Of darkest sapphire; one clear star
Already looking forth expectantly.
The winds are hushed, the very leaves are mute.
The purring brook singeth in undertones,
Her daylight song too loud, too unrestrained
To match the universal hush.
Lo! where she comes, threading the leafy ways,
Cynthia, the Goddess, casting silvery rays!

—By Theodosia Garrison in Metropolitan Magazine.

The Wind and the Rain and I

The wind and the rain have come for me.
They have found me here in the city room.
They have come from the open plains for me.
To take me back where the wild things bloom.

The hard, steel ways are strange to us,
And noisy and bare to our vagrant feet;

Here rain must run in just one way,
And the wind must follow the long straight street.

The wind from off the barren grounds
Is pausing under my prison eaves.

The naked rain from the northern marsh
Stops here with me and with no grievous.

I have lived my years with both of them.
They have taught me the freedom that they know;

So now I love the pathless wilds
Where I can go the way they go.

—By Douglas Roberts.

On the Stairs

He said "Good-night," and he held her hand
In a hesitating way.
And he hoped that her eyes would understand
What his lips refused to say.

He held her hand and he murmured low:
"I'm sorry to go like this."

It seems so frigidly cold, you know,
This Mister of ours, and Miss."

"I thought—perhaps—" and he paused to note,
If she seemed inclined to frown;

But the light in her eyes his heartstrings smote,

As she blushingly looked down.

She said no word, but she picked a speck

Of dust from his coat lapel,

Such a small, such wee little tiny fleck,

Twas a wonder she saw so well.

And it brought her face so very near,

In that dim, uncertain light.

That the thought, unspoken, was made quite clear,

And I know 'twas a sweet "good-night."

—Edward Everett Nelson in The Smart Set.

Patience

What is patience? Can you tell me,
Bonnie blue-eyed little maid?

"Bide a wee and dinna weary,"

These the artless words she said.

O maiden fair from Scotia's strand,

From the north or from the south,

I'd love to grasp thy dainty hand,

Love to kiss thy rosy mouth.

Thou'st sent into our weary hearts

A glint of heaven's brightest ray.

So, though the road be rough and long,

Well 'um the Scottish maiden's lay,

"Bide a wee and dinna weary!"

Sing the sweet words o'er again;

</div



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

WANTED—A WORD

PROPOS of nothing in particular, how singularly deficient our language is in a word signifying someone who is much more than an acquaintance, and much less than a friend. Those of us who dare to be slangy use the one word which really describes the person signified—viz, a "pal." But for those who dare not, what remains? Can anyone, even the most depraved, conceive of a bishop speaking of his "pals"? One grows positively anxious at the mere thought. What would happen? Would his archbishop call him over the coals, or would he have to appear before some ecclesiastical court? No, the poor man dare not do it, so he goes with the majority, and loosely speaks of his "friends," when he knows perfectly well that the word is a misnomer. Acquaintances really make little impression on our lives as a whole. A few dinners, receptions, garden parties, dances and so on, are the beginning and the end of it.

Our friends!—Ah, well, let any man or woman begin seriously to count them. "One who is attached to another by affection" is the primary dictionary definition, and it is not by any means a bad definition.

Those who are attached to us by affection! They are few and far between, for most of us are not so lovable as we would fain believe we are. The friend that sticks closer than a brother! The thing itself is so rare that surely the word which stands for it should not be taken for a lesser thing. Yet we use the word so glibly in these days that it has little meaning.

But between the south of friendship and the north of acquaintanceship lies a large neutral zone where, indeed, we spend most of our time. For there dwell all the nice, pleasant folk whom we like, and who like us, but to whom, nevertheless, we would not dream of telling our innermost thoughts, or of showing our hearts. They are the good "pals" for a holiday jaunt, who will share their jokes with us, and their small change too; who will come to see us married, and will almost as cheerfully come to see us buried. Good "pals" for the sunshine, yes, and even for the summer shower. It is only when the wind rises in the north, and the clouds begin to gather, and the snow begins to fall feebly, pitilessly on our hearts, that they fall away, and we turn with blinded eyes and groping hands to our friends—if we have any. Of course there is a good old English word that our imaginary bishop can use—"companion"—and it would be quite the right word. But I am told it has become obsolete excepting in servant-girldom, where it is used to differentiate their female from their male friends. So we are still in want of a good, serviceable "grippy," expressive, up-to-date word which means a "pal" and may be used by a bishop. Cannot someone come forward and help us to fill an absolute vacancy?

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

In the matter of coats and skirts there is very little to record in the way of decided change. It will be observed that the braid blinds has disappeared though a great many coats are trimmed around the edge with a little whiffling of soutache or fine braid. The button and loop pursues its decorative way, while ornamental buttons of all kinds play a distinctive role. In Paris, skirts made with a pleated front panel are to be seen, and a very simple type of coat with a breast seam and a facings to the rever of some dark colored satin or grosgrain. As to colors, elephant gray and soursop gray are much worn and are used for many of the latest models. Plain skirts made either two-piece shape, or with a buttoned-over front panel are affected by some; in fact one can wear pretty much whatever style happens to be most becoming.

I have seen one or two new coats, but, truth to tell, they are not particularly new in design. They all have the straight appearance to which we have become accustomed. Many are made with little waistcoats and cut away Directoire fronts and I think we can all jog along quite happily for the next few weeks, provided we attend to our collar bands and details generally and introduce a few flowers into our hats as soon as the days become longer and the sun shines upon us. Separate coats continue to be worn, and I never remember to have seen so many sealskin coats since the days of my youth, when all my aunts had long sealskins exactly like one another. How soon one gets tired of the garment which one observes at every street corner and travels with daily in the humble motor-bus. I sometimes think that we are not looking particularly nice just now because we are not wearing much be-patterned materials. It is really very difficult to look charming in a dress all over thunder and lightning streaks, or roses which would be startling even on a wall paper for these so-called designs destroy symmetry completely and none of us can do ourselves justice if the eye is attracted to the pattern instead of the outline of the figure.

Although I feel it my duty as a chronicler of fashion to record the advent of the new Regency toque, it is a mode to avoid rather than one to adopt. It has a narrow brim of flowers and a large full crown hanging down at the back, rather like the old-fashioned hair net, only made of velvet. It is smart in the extreme, indeed it is this extreme of smartness that makes it a vogue to be avoided by any save the woman well blessed with this world's goods. I do not think that there is anything more disastrous to a good general effect than the wearing of one item that quite out-classes all the rest of the garments. For instance, a very good fur coat, or set of handsome furs, with a shabby dress accentuates and brings out the failings of the latter, and in fact actually gives a poverty stricken air. An ultra smart hat has just the same result, and had far better be exchanged for something simpler that balances the tout ensemble. Although hats are, one is glad to see, not so gigantic as during the last few months, they still remain a very good size, and I cannot believe those fashion prophets who predict that they will become quite small, at any rate until the summer is over. Are we not well aware most of us look ever so much nicer under a fairly wide-spreading brim and why should we forego a single thing that adds to our good looks? Indeed, I have heard on excellent authority and am pleased to relate that the new hats already seen for the early spring in London are not only fairly large, but have the becoming down-turned Romney brim.

With the larger hats big colored tulle veils are being worn. They entirely cover the brim and form a mass of soft folds under the chin. In brown or purple, with a hat of the same shade, nothing more charming could be imagined. Needless to say, the full width of the tulle is required. To my mind they are much more becoming than the Russian mesh net, especially that with a chenille spot border.

"UNSLEFISH" PARENTS

"You English treat your children as if they were born mad," wrote a French visitor to London in the sixteenth century. This was indeed the case not only throughout the Middle Ages, but well into the first quarter of the nineteenth century, British children being treated by their parents with a harshness and disregard of feelings unknown upon the Continent of Europe.

Lady Jane Grey has left an eloquent record of the cruel treatment inflicted on her by her parents, and in memoirs of many later dates the fear and awe in which parents were held, and the homage and blind obedience they insisted on, are duly recorded. From the early Victorian period matters began gradually to change, possibly owing to the greater facilities for associating with the children of other nations and witnessing the relations between children and parents; and now in the first decade of the twentieth century the pendulum has swung in the other direction, and in England today, with the exception of the United States and in fact one might say the whole of the continent of North America, children are allowed a greater latitude as regards their behavior and desires than in any other country.

In former days the child was treated as a slave and chattel of his parents. This was a most undesirable state of things, and it is well that the modern parent realises that his child has a claim to his own entity, and that he, the parent, is the guardian and trustee to a being who possesses the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." But the tendency is to overdo the obligations of parents towards their children, and the consequent results are

quite as bad as those produced by the unnatural harshness which so surprised the Continental neighbors of England in bygone ages.

Who does not know the worthy couple, widow, or widower (usually possessed of one or two children) who centre their whole lives on the beloved object? For him and him alone they exist, giving up all their own interests and pursuits, curtailing their own pleasures, and living a life of daily self-sacrifice in doing what, they fondly imagine to be their duty to their little ones.

There is something pathetic in this! Self-sacrifice is doubtless a virtue, but it is generally of greater benefit to the person exercising it than to the one for whose benefit it is exercised. Bitter though it may sound to say so, unselfishness in a parent usually produces the opposite results in a child, with its many attendant evils, and when carried to excess is nothing more or less than selfishness in disguise. To win and retain the child's love throughout life is the primary object of most parents, but many go about it in a totally wrong way. Giving the child everything he desires, yielding to all his wishes in various matters, as diet, exercise and surroundings, and, above all, by taking his part on nearly every occasion against his nurse, nursery-governess or school teacher, the unwise parent not only does her child lasting injury, but also undermines that very affection she is so anxious to secure. Aesop's fable of the criminal about to be hanged, who traced his downward career to his mother's condoning his faults when a boy, has much truth in it, and the woman, who from mistaken motives, averts a just punishment for childish faults is guilty of selfishness in its worst form.

In less important matters, the mother who continually waits upon her daughter or son daily, performing small actions for them which they are perfectly capable of doing for themselves, denying herself many small luxuries and tolerating bad manners, is preparing an uncomfortable future for them. They will eventually be taught, in a far harsher school, their obligations towards others, or, what is worse, the reputation for ill-manners and unpleasant characters will stick to them throughout life. For good or evil, home is the school for manners and behaviour, and it is of the utmost importance that a good foundation should be laid before home is left. Although they are often unaware of it, tradition is one of the most powerful tools that parents possess, and it should be impressed upon the mind early. Respect must be kept up even at the expense of seeming harsh and selfish, and youth must (if order and discipline are to be maintained) submit to age. As has been said before there is a right and wrong way of forcing submission. The child should understand that he is obeying an important and valuable rule, and not the mere caprice of his elders, and his elders should not indulge in mere caprice either.

He, the child, should be taught to look at the regulation through the eyes of the parent. He should be shown the wisdom of the rule and the consequence of its being disobeyed and should see in his parent a wise administrator who is himself subject to natural and reasonable laws.

It is very unkind to my mind to treat a child in this way: to tell him, or her, that he or she must do such and such a thing, and then when they ask the reason for doing so to say, "The reason does not matter, I tell you to do it, that is quite sufficient."

It is not sufficient. It is the reason that matters, not the thing itself, and it seems hard to expect obedience of this kind. Of course I am talking of large matters. If you tell a child to fetch you something or other, and he asks why he is to do it, it is not necessary to tell him that the reason he has to fetch it for you is because you want it. That would be making oneself ridiculous. In that case it would be perfectly right to say "You are to fetch it because I told you to," and the child should be severely reprimanded for what amounts to impertinence. A child should be taught to obey at once without asking questions but not to obey blindly, there is a great difference between the two although they may sound the same.

For instance a child may do what you tell him to at once, especially if there are visitors there, and he may not know why he has been told to do it, but natural politeness should prevent him asking at that time. He has, however, a perfect right to ask the reason afterwards, and a perfect right to an answer to his question.

In bygone days a wide and impassable gulf was permanently fixed between the child and parent. They had little in common, and possessed no mutual interests. This gulf has fortunately been bridged, but the modern tendency to place parents and children on the same level, or for the child to occupy a higher one, is, to say the least of it, undesirable. This condition is frequently seen with mothers whose daughters have just left school. "My daughter and I are just like sisters; she always calls me by my Christian name;" or, "I leave everything to her; she knows so much more than I do," are sentences often on the lips of modern mothers. This stepping out of place and confession of ignorance is selfishness, pure and simple, on the mother's part. It gratifies her vanity but should not be told that in manner and conversation she ap-

pears as young as her daughter, and to hear her self-sacrifice praised as "unselfishness!" She must of necessity have lived some twenty years longer than her daughter, and to admit that he is no wiser, no more experienced, is an acknowledgment of failure—failure from which, in the long run, the daughter will suffer most! It is easy to see, as one lives on in this world of paradoxes, that there are many people who practice the vice of being selfish under the guise of "unselfishness!"

SOCIAL SNARES

The Difficulty of Being Good Natured

Of course I mean the difficulty of being good-natured from a social point of view. It is undoubtedly very nice and right to be good-natured, but unfortunately, it is a quality apt to land people in very awkward positions. The fact is, society has no use for the good-natured person, and I think my readers will acknowledge that the society woman does not often trouble herself to be good-natured for the fun of the thing "tout pur,"—and the reason is not difficult to find.

One so often hears of a woman who has allowed her good nature to lead her into some act the consequences of which she did not think about and the result was a social impasse.

To give an example, gathered from some of the awkward situations one so often hears about. One good-natured friend—let us call her Mrs. A.—is asked by someone, probably not a man or woman of the world, but some kind-hearted and rather indiscreet friend, to call on some neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. D. The indiscreet friend perhaps adds, "They are not exactly—well—not quite one of us, you know, but they have come to live here and are so anxious to know people for their children's sake, and are so disappointed that no one has called. It would be so nice of you if you would go and see them," etc. Mrs. A. hesitates, no doubt, but her fatal gift of good nature urges her on and she calls. The D's of course are quite impossible; but perhaps Mrs. A. does not realize just at first how impossible. They are full of gratitude and Mrs. A. is prompted again by good nature, asks them to tea. Other friends arrive on the same day, who look with surprise, not unmixed with annoyance, at the D's, and if they are intimate with Mrs. A. and of a candid nature they do not hesitate to say that they hope they won't meet those people again. Mrs. A. is probably annoyed, and doubtless accuses them of uncharitableness and many other unpleasant qualities, but they are only having in the manner of their kind and Mrs. A. has only herself to thank for the contretemps. Moreover this is probably only one of the unpleasant consequences of her action. Mrs. D. will no doubt overwhelm her new acquaintances with invitations and even kindness, which will be as difficult to repel as they are unwelcome, and—worst annoyance of all—Mrs. A. will have to acknowledge that not only has she brought much discomfort on herself but has done the D's themselves to natural and reasonable laws.

In fact, it is impossible to go against the opinions—prejudices, if you like—of the majority, and because you happen to be good-natured, and ready to be neighborly to people of this kind, you cannot expect your friends to follow suit, nor is it any use trying to force them on an unwilling society.

The moral, then, of these remarks is: Do not call rashly on people not in your own class; if you decide to do so, count the cost first and, having taken the step, make up your mind to do what you can for them by yourself alone, without invoking the help of your friends. When you invite the D's of your acquaintance to your house be sure to say "not at home" to the rest of the world, and in the matter of their invitations to you, accept as few as possible—one a year perhaps—and then only when they are going to be alone. All this requires tact, and in the end, one can't help wondering "is the game worth the candle?" Yet as we are all in the world, we have to make the best of it, rather than the worst, and the game is worth the candle if you succeed in this endeavor.

PERSONALITIES

Almost as soon as a child can speak he is taught the enormity of making personal remarks. It is one of his first lessons in good behaviour. With what anxiety does the mother await the speech of her blue-eyed darling, who has been gazing with rapt attention at some unsuspicious visitor! The observation, when it does come, is generally very much to the point, and equally disconcerting to both hostess and visitor. No wonder that anything in the shape of a personal remark is strictly forbidden from childhood lips.

It is a pity that the lesson early taught us is so quickly forgotten. For the rule applies equally to old as well as to the young, perhaps even more to the former. Grown-up people little know the harm often caused by careless remarks, lightly uttered. There are some, for instance, who find a positive and fiendish delight in telling their friends how ill they look.



Whatever they may think, how much wiser and infinitely kinder if they kept their observations to themselves. The strong-minded may be able to dismiss such information with a smile, but to the sensitive it is very trying to meet with some such greeting as, "You are not looking very grand today," or, "How tired you look! You can't be well!" Words to this effect are often heard to follow the customary "How do you do?" The unfortunate object of the remark, who may have been feeling particularly fit, may imagine herself to be looking her best at the moment, suddenly loses her liveliness and good spirits, and searches for some reason for apparently delicate appearance. Her enjoyment for the time being is dashed, and the memory of some ailment, almost forgotten, returns to her mind. And unless she has some strong-minded friend or relation, who when she arrives home will be able to persuade her to realize that it was only said to annoy, and enable her to see how absurd it is, she may perhaps really feel quite ill. To tell anybody she looks ill is to go a long way to produce the undesirable condition.

Of course the victim of this particular personality may not be feeling very well, but if she has gone off to shake her ailment and its accompanying depression off, it is not very conducive to making her feel better, to tell her how ill she looks. Unless you know a person very well it is unwise and unkind to make these remarks, and even with one with whom you are intimate you should not dash at them and immediately point out all their defects in appearance, let them volunteer the information that they do not feel quite up to the mark, then when you say "No? I did not think you were looking very well," it will come as a sympathetic answer, instead of being like a rebuff.

Again, you cannot always be entirely happy in the choice of a gown, but many a costume would be cheerfully worn if it were not for the personal remarks of friends. "Well, what color does make you look ghastly!" is not a very pleasing criticism when one has carefully donned one's new "get-up" and hopes to be looking one's best.

Most probably the dress cannot be put aside, so the thoughtless saying does no good, but only succeeds in spoiling the wearer's pleasure in her new clothes. Is this kind?

Very often it takes some little time to get accustomed to a change in fashion, and a hat is frequently called hideous and unbecoming, when, as a matter of fact, it is neither and a little later quite a different judgment would be given. If only judgment could be reserved on such occasions, fewer feelings would be hurt. A hat or gown once condemned seldom becomes a favorite. The debutante forms a veritable target for personalities. Her hair, complexion, and figure each in turn gives cause for remark. But why dwell more especially on her one weak point? She is already painfully conscious of any deficiencies. Her thin arms or clumsy waist are a nightmare, and her earnest hope is that her shortcomings will pass unnoticed, or at any rate unnoticed. Personal remarks, however, are seldom characterized by leniency or good taste.

If a girl has to take to glasses, it is surprising the number of people who seem to take a morbid pleasure in telling her how unbecoming and disfiguring they are. The sweet is cold and there is ample time to attend to the savoury.

Two Simple Menus

I shall give this week two Menus, which although quite simple and very appropriate for any good plain cook to prepare single handed, are nevertheless exceedingly dainty and appetising. The entree is generally the portion of the dinner which causes most distress to the average plain cook, and for those who are single handed elaborate entrees are out of the question.

The two menus which I give below are arranged for small households.

Menu I.

Petites Marmites Parisiennes
Souffle des Huîtres
Aubergines Farcies
Filets de Boeuf aux Bananes
Dinde Bouillie
Mousse de Chocolat
Diablotines a la Gruyere

The soup is clear soup, garnished with shred lettuce and crouts of French roll baked crisp and added to the soup at the last minute.

One portion of the soup is placed in each marmite, and the marmite is handed in a scup plate.

The fish is baked souffle of halibut (in the French menu it is whiting, but that fish is unobtainable and halibut does quite well) into which oysters are mixed just before cooking. As this dish needs care and must be served to the minute, the entree chosen is simple and may be prepared in good time. The filets of beef may be cooked, also their adjuncts, and kept hot. They do not take long to dish. The turkey is simple. It should be stuffed with celery sauce, potato croquettes and any nice second vegetable in season.

The sweet is cold and there is ample time to attend to the savoury.

Menu II.

Creme de Celerie
Filets de Soie a l'Otero
Komeskis de Volaille
Selle de mouton
Souffle de Artichauts a la Diable
Sorbet a la Creme
Oeufs Brouillies a la Turque

In this menu celery cream soup is served with tiny squares of fried bread on which grated cheese is piled. These are arranged on a lace paper and handed separately.

There are only three recipes in these two menus which I consider it necessary to give, as the others will readily be recognized, and found in any good cookery book. The three which are rather original are:

Sorbet a la Creme

Boil 1 1/2 pints of water, add to it the strained juice of two lemons and 1 1/2 pounds of castor sugar. Reduce by boiling, skim, strain and cool. Freeze partly. Whisk the whites of three eggs to a froth, whip one-half pint of sweetened and vanilla-flavored cream, and mix both into the partly frozen mixture. Flavour with curacao and then freeze until of the consistency of a thick gooseberry jam. Serve in custard glasses with preserved fruit cut into small pieces and placed on top.

Filets de Boeuf aux Bananes

Take 2 1/2 pounds of fillet of beef and cut it into 6 or 8 slices. Trim these into nice rounds and prepare 8 croûtons of bread the same size and 1 1/4 inches thick, fry and keep hot. Brush the fillet well with buttered butter and grill on either side. Have a clear sharp fire, and cook for about 8 minutes. Brush over with meat glaze and keep hot. Peel 4 Bananas and slice them with a silver knife. Egg, crumb and split freely, they were made to staves; if not, they were left to rot where they fell, and for this work of destruction the timber thieves made barely living wages.

What country boy cannot remember those great trunks that had to be approached on tiptoe if one were carrying a gun, for their tops were the

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

TROUT FISHING—IN AND OUT OF SEASON

By Richard L. Pocock.

THE fish-hog has started operations early this year. He says that as the Dominion and Provincial authorities are at loggerheads just now over the fishery regulations (which is untrue) none can touch him if he fishes for trout out of season, and now is his time to get in his work before the "other fellows," to-wit, the law-abiding and decent-minded sportsmen of the island start legitimate operations when the season opens.

It is common talk round town among those who are at all interested in such matters that a party of individuals from Victoria went up last week-end to fish in Somenos lake for trout, and that, when expostulated with by a law-abiding sportsman who was having his last duck-shoot of the season, gave expression to the above truculent defiance of the law and its provisions.

Now as to the allegation that the Dominion and Provincial authorities are at loggerheads over the fishery regulations, this is not the case. The laws of the Dominion and the Province coincide on this point; the provisions of both make it illegal to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession trout of any kind or species between November 15th and March 25th, both days included.

It is possible for anyone to give information against persons breaking these laws and the offending parties may be brought before a magistrate for summary justice, and are liable to a substantial fine, or imprisonment, or both. There is no need to wait for a Dominion officer to act, anyone can, and, if the offence is repeated, the offending parties are liable to find themselves in a very unpleasant position, from which they need hope for no legal entanglements, disagreements, or discrepancies to deliver them. Judging from the remarks heard about town on the subject they cannot expect any popular sympathy whatever if they repeat their offence against the law of the land and also the unwritten law of decent sportsmanship; but from all accounts this latter is little likely to weigh much with a man who fishes for trout with as many as four rods at a time (baiting with worms), and is not content to stop his slaughter even when he has caught more trout than he can conveniently stagger under.

Opening of the Trout-Fishing Season

In case there may be any lingering doubt in anyone's mind as to the real date of the opening of the trout-fishing season, it may be as well to repeat here that as the law stands now, both Dominion and Provincial, there is a closed season for trout of every sort or species as far as the coast is concerned from November 15th to March 25th, both days included.

The trout season here opens therefore on March 26th and not before. It should be noted that this applies to every sort of trout, whether caught in salt water or fresh. It is just as illegal to catch sea trout in the Gorge or elsewhere during the close season as to catch any other sort of trout in fresh water. This should be noted by enthusiasts who are over-anxious to try conclusions as soon as possible with the fine fish to be caught later in our estuaries and tidal waters.

Size Limit of Game Fish

It should also be noted that new regulations have been passed regarding the size of fish that it is legal to kill. As the law stands now, any trout caught less than eight inches in length must be returned to the water alive. Also no trout may be sold, exposed, or offered for sale less than three pounds in weight, so that anyone buying the strings of undersized trout sometimes offered for sale by both Indians and whites in the neighborhood of well-known fishing resorts is committing an offence against the law.

Grilse and Salmon Fishing

There can be no excuse for the fishermen who anticipate the opening of the season by making illegal catches, as there is excellent legitimate fishing to be had at the present time, and has been for some weeks past. Grilse have been running for several weeks now in the neighboring waters, and many enthusiastic anglers who were not afraid of a shower or two or a chilliness in the atmosphere have enjoyed some excellent fishing in Saanich Arm, Cowichan Bay, and doubtless other less well-known resorts.

These grilse, or young salmon, give excellent sport on a light line, especially if a not too heavy sinker is used. A heavy lead kills the play in a smallish fish and is not really necessary when the fish are on the feed, as I have proved by experience. Even a two pound grilse on a single gut trace with a light lead will give an angler plenty of excitement, and there is always a good chance of hooking a fine fresh-run spring salmon. Several of these latter have been caught lately by local anglers; in each of the last two week-ends one Victoria fisherman caught one of these fine fish, each of them over eleven pounds in weight, one of which took exactly half an hour before it was at last safe inside the boat.

The fact is, there is never any season of the year when some form or other of legitimate fishing or shooting is not open to the sport-lover, so why not keep to the sport in season and not try to steal a march on law-abiding folks by disregarding and ridiculing the laws which are made for the purpose of safe-guarding and preserving the fish of the Province for the use and enjoyment of the population as a whole?

Even if a heavy basket is the chief object, and not the exercise of skill in making it, the

chance of a big catch is greater at this time of year among the salmon and grilse than in trout waters, and the fare to Seventeen-mile post is less than to Duncans, which should be a consideration where quantity of fish is the sole desideratum. They say, too, that there is great fishing with a long "set-line" a little way off the outer wharf, where monster cod and skate can be caught in a day in sufficient quantities to salt down and provide a store of cheap food for a very long while. These fish are plentiful, so are salmon, but good trout fishing within a reasonable distance is getting more and more scarce, so it is to be hoped that the law will in future be strictly enforced.

A LOST CHAPTER

Venator: Well met, friend Piscator! A fine morning, and one whereon, perchance, I may learn yet more, and profit by your further instructions in the gentle craft.

Piscator: Well met, indeed, Scholar, and a fine morning, in sooth; albeit, perchance, a trifle too bright to try a worm for yonder chub I spoke of. Yet I have somewhat to tell, and instructions to give you on a subject whereon truly I had never thought to gossip.

V.: Come, that's well! And pray, Master, what subject may this be, for I would fain learn all that you will impart?

P.: And that right readily! Know, then, my Scholar, that there be, as I have aforetime taught, divers means for catching and ensnaring trouts, chub, dace and other fish, yet is there but one way of writing thereof, and that . . .

V.: Truly, the right one.

P.: Nay, friend Scholar, art flippant. This subject is indeed of more grave import than much on which I have hitherto discoursed.

V.: Well said, Master Piscator! truly, I hold myself in fault for speaking lightly on such a subject. I pray you, old friend, instruct me at once in the art of recounting for my fellows' benefit the story of the gentle angler's prowess by lake and stream.

P.: Now I perceive, Scholar, you have the right spirit, and I will at once proceed. Know, then, that if by chance it befall you to write for the benighted brother who knoweth not the joys of the angle, there is first to be observed one golden rule, that he who catches fish is not to be described but as a "brother of the rod," and his fellowship is ever the "angling fraternity," or "piscatorial enthusiasts." Though truly "pliers of the gentle craft" is permissible upon occasion, and I can even approve "disciples of—"

V.: Say no more, Master, on that head; I perceive your meaning.

P.: Again, I would have you observe it is not fitting to speak of trouts, of chub, or of grayling by their vulgar names, but to use some more fitting phrase.

V.: Stay, Master Piscator! How can one

ignorant like your humble scholar use aught but the vulgar tongue?

P.: True, Scholar; but there are uses of that tongue not in themselves vulgar, but lending something of distinction to the user. Thus trout (if, haply, you think not of *Salmo fario*) should ever be described as "speckled beauties," while it is well to remember a chub is not a chub merely, but—

V.: Chavender, or chub.

P.: Right, Scholar, right!—and it is fitting that one who takes pen in hand to write of these things show his learning, and instruct the outside world of the abstruseness and mysteries of his craft, even as the Rosicrucians and followers of the Egyptian mysteries endeavor to make their cult yet more mysterious by their symbols. Thus, too, it is fitting (provided that *thymallus* does not leap to your pen) to speak of a "grayling or umber," rather than of a mere grayling, for the grayling is a ladylike fish, well deserving of those who know it as long a name as possible; moreover, the use of it gives a sense of secret joy well fitted to the quiet and contemplative mind. Thus, too, a pike should ever be addressed as *Esox lucius*, or, an' your Latin be momentarily to seek, as "tyrant of the watery plain."

V.: Thanks, good Master! And is there no fitting phrase or expression which would signify a mixed catch or body of fish?

P.: Truly. If haply you are fishing in the sea, then, are your quarry known as "denizens of the deep"; but if fishing in the Thames—and, mark me, this river should be "silvery," or "gentle Tamesis"—or other inland water, then is your catch best described (especially if it be that you have forgotten their Latin names, as *Cyprinidae*, or have doubt between rudd and roach, or, sayhap, have a hybrid fish), then, and in that case, fish are ever "scaly spoil," or "members of the finny tribe."

V.: Now, sir, having learnt so much from you on these heads, I would ask you what must I do should it be my good fortune to catch a salmon?

P.: Come, good Scholar, that is indeed simple! Write of him—write of him "My first salmon." Smacks somewhat of originality, methinks, and for the rest, 'tis a matter only of eulogy. Thus a salmon is always "lordly," and the "king of fish," a "streak of silver," a "flash of light," and, above all things, remember, having hooked the "magnificent" fish, always "give him the butt."

V.: Alack! Alack! Master, I know not what is implied by that.

P.: Tush! Tush! I know not either; but, Scholar, always give it him—it looketh right well on paper.

V.: Master, it shall be done. Now, worthy friend, touching flies—artificial ones. I would have you understand. Did you not long since remark they were but twelve in number?

P.: Aye! "A right good jury," if I mistake not my words.

V.: They were, good Master! Yet have I heard of late how men talk of a "hundred best patterns," and also of "new patterns," over and above these, and also "variants" and of "Tupp's indispensable." Tell me, Master, know you aught of him?

P.: Nay; I know him not! Methinks he is a beetle. Scholar, being engaged in commerce mightily, my excursions into Greek, Scotch, and other dead tongues, have been but scanty; still, he will serve; a beetle, if not a juryman, is yet a parish worthy.

V.: And as such, Master, I may use him?

P.: You may! But trouble me not further with them. Flies, lice, and other vermin multiply exceedingly, and it may happen that beetles and the like may come to be used by the uninitiate, and bring reproach upon my beforementioned jury. Therefore, go no further, I pray you, Scholar.

V.: Master, I obey.

P.: It is well, also, to "kill," not catch your fish.

V.: Nay, Master, how can that be?

P.: Truly, it cannot; but it is even so. It is necessary in the case of trouts to "creel," or "bag," or "basket" them, though coarse fish should be "grassed" or "banked."

V.: Master, what are coarse fish?

P.: Nay; that is a moot point, and one that hath concerned many anglers lately—one, indeed, an excellent friend of mine, having in his wisdom dubbed them "general" fish.

V.: But, Master, I am even now at fault.

P.: Come, then, any fish so that they be not "game fish."

V.: But which be game fish, Master?

P.: In sooth, Scholar, you weary me with your inquirings. Game fish are those that be not coarse.

V.: Thanks! Thanks, good Master! I had not thought the matter so simple!

P.: Simple is it; but these things, though simple, are essential to the proper understanding of the fisherman's craft, and there be many others of a like kind on which I will inform you on a more fitting occasion, as example, Scholar, how that a rod is ever a "trusty" rod, and the deeper mysteries of "gin clear," "fine and far off," "tight corking," and many other dark sayings not manifest to a beginner; but I perceive Maudlin and her good mother yonder. Come, we'll accompany them to the inn, and drink a bowl of fresh milk ere we begin our fishing.

V.: As it is about the time of cheese making, it may be that there be no milk for drinking.

P.: Then will we partake of their right good ale.

V.: I'll with you readily!

The rest of the fragment is undecipherable, though an allusion to a Maudlin song is fairly clear.—Morris Oakeshott, in the Field.

Color Schemes in Houses



ICTORIA may well be proud of her many beautiful residences, for they, with their broad lawns and shady trees, form one of the chief and characteristic beauties of the city. The houses themselves are usually large and roomy, well constructed, and designed with excellent skill and taste to harmonize with their natural surroundings.

The supreme exhibition of this good taste is found in the artistic coloring of the buildings. Paint is used as it should be; not only to protect the wood, but to embellish it—to create a color scheme that is harmonious in itself and which blends perfectly with the colors around it.

Of course, one sometimes runs foul on an occasional blot on the landscape, all smeared over with a clash of warring colors, proclaiming in its brazen way the crude ideas of beauty possessed by its owner. Fortunately such houses are few and far between and serve the lowly but useful purpose of emphasizing the better taste of their more refined neighbors.

One of the latter homes, nestling among the dark shadows of the pines and enclosed by hedges of holly and other evergreen shrubs, was painted in such a manner as to form, with the grounds, one complete picture, allowing neither the house nor the grounds to become obtrusive. The keynote of the color scheme, like that of most other houses so situated, was necessarily green, for that was the color of the trees, the lawn and the hedge, which together formed the greatest area. A bit of red, the complimentary color of green, was introduced in the brickwork of the basement and the chimneys; while brown, which is a mixture of the red and the green, and which blends with both, was used for the body of the house. A roof of dull green covered the whole, and the different areas of color were separated by narrow trimmings of white.

A house a block or so away from this one and similarly situated, except that the trees were oak, was treated in somewhat the same fashion, except that the trimmings, which were wider, were painted in tan and the green roof and brown body were stained a lighter shade. By this simple expedient of raising the color tone, the house was made to harmonize not only with the green of spring, but with the brown and yellow of autumn.

A house with only a lawn in front and around it allows its owner a wider choice in coloring. He is not so much embarrassed by

the strong colored surroundings, and may often choose almost any color scheme. One house, a broad, low affair, built more on the order of the Spanish Colonial than is usual in Victoria, and surrounded with a lawn only, was painted in a shade of old ivy with trimmings of deep green and a roof stained with a lighter green. The chimneys were not the usual brick red, but of a darker shade. Sandstone was employed for the steps and base of the building. This produced a fine sample of harmony by contrast, for the green of the lawn is emphasized by the yellow of the house, and the yellow of the house is strengthened and brightened by the green lawn.

The sandstone introduced between the yellow building and the green lawn serves to bind the two colors and eliminate a harsh line. The green roof above, reflecting in a more somber way the lawn below, together with the strong trimmings and the dark chimney, tend to give the building a look of greater strength, size and solidity than it probably possesses.

A more difficult problem in house decoration arises when a new building is placed between two old buildings. One of the old-timers may have been painted a bright red, while the other is resplendent in a coat of brilliant green. The new-comer may possibly desire to color his house blue, but the red neighbor objects on the ground of a too violent contrast, while the green neighbor objects to the proposed sickly combination. He is offered his choice between a neutral tint of grey or a brown with touches of red and green. Whether his brown be warm or cold depends on the relative areas and intensity of color of the adjoining houses. If he has no desire for these modest tints, he may paint his house after the manner of a totem pole and thereby cast all three into equal disrepute.

Some architects advocate a censor for color schemes, for, while people who have money enough to build a really good house usually have taste enough to paint it, or wit enough to hire some one who can, the cheaper houses, constructed without the aid of an architect, and decorated by untrained hands, often become mere eyesores. Their noisy, flashy coloring compel attention from every innocent passerby. They cheapen the neighborhood and deaden the finer sensibilities of those who come regularly within their zone of influence.

Bell—Dick says I grow prettier every time he sees me.

Estelle—You should get him to call more often.—Illustrated Bits.

A Glance at Constantinople

(By Isabel Fenwick.)

HIS world, in spite of all its sinning, does seem still a garden of Eden. There is beauty everywhere, not only in the running brooks, in forest, sky and tree, but also in the great capitals and centres of life with all their stir of pleasure and toil. Fortunate indeed are those of us who are able to visit other countries, other peoples, and inspect other ways of living than our own. What it is that such travel gives us, one cannot define. Perhaps, the biggest thing about it is the huge environment we have for thinking and seeing. That is, of course, if we can take our journeys leisurely, and are able to note what there is to see and hear, without rushing as sightseers for show places.

Certainly, with most people, the first impression of places lasts longer and is deeper than any subsequent ones, and it is often owing to these earliest feelings that one has likes or dislikes, without reason, simply because their remembrance is either of glorious, glowing sunlight, or, it may be, of gloomy rain and fog.

But there are a few spots which must be beautiful at all times. One of these is the approach to Constantinople, for there is no lovelier scene on earth than that which greets the traveler as he journeys thither from the sea of Marmora at the hour of sunset, when the glory of gold and orange rests with dazzling light on gilded dome, mosque, and tapering minaret, showing up the gorgeous architecture, the varied outline of the terraced roofs, and the purple of the distant Byzantium heights. It is like a picture from the "Arabian Nights," only this is a real live one, wonderfully bewitching, more enchanting and mysterious than any of which we ever dreamt.

As the steamer glides onward, over a glassy sea, into the Golden Horn, and drops anchor, the view becomes more wonderful and interesting still. The city lies around one, as it were, a vast overpowering mass of domes, curious, picturesque houses, and broken, shattered walls, these last, the remains of the great resisting power which kept at bay both Goth, Persian and Osmanli. In the distance is a long stretch of the Bosphorus, all aglow with palaces, gilded kiosks, villas and gardens.

Nor is the scene less gay and animated on water than on land. Huge ironclads lie within a cable's length of the Sultan's palace, passenger steamers from every country in Europe are at anchor side by side, with the graceful

Greek feluccas and Turkish coasters, while here and there flit the little caiques with their loads of gold-bedizened beys or veiled women. Truly there are few scenes in the world like that around one in the Golden Horn.

It is fascinating, however, to land and explore some of the wonders, though daylight reveals blemishes undreamt of in the glowing sunset of the night before. Constantinople is one of the dirtiest and most unsanitary cities in Europe.

The never failing "Cook's Tourist" agent greets one on the quay and there, amid great confusion, shouting, gesticulating



A Page for the Young Folks

through the country prospectors will be looking for new mines and surveyors laying out roads and searching for the best railroad routes. As soon as summer begins tourists on their way to or from the Alaska-Yukon Exposition will call here and the city will be full of visitors. On every side there are signs of prosperity.

What Canada needs now is wise and honest men. Men who will know best how all this work should be done and who will not allow what belongs to their children and children's children to be wasted. You remember the story of the strong man Esau who was in such a hurry for his dinner that he sold his birth-right and he and his descendants had to live a hard life forever. There have since that time been many Esau's who in their hurry to get a little at the moment have parted with great things.

Very soon the boys of today will be men. They have had far better opportunities of study than their fathers had. Work is waiting for them—for their hands and for their brains. Are they getting ready for it? Not unless they are doing what they have to do now with all their might. There will be no room in this busy Canada with its railroads and lines of steamships, with its thousands of miles of farms and its mines and fisheries, for laggards or triflers. If British Columbia boys are to hold their ground in the days to come they must be in earnest now. Unless they are they must see men from other provinces and from other countries taking the best places and doing the hardest but most honorable tasks. Nowhere are life's prizes easily won and the ruggedness of our mountains tells all who open their eyes that this is a country which will be the home of strong men.

OFFER OF STANDARD OF EMPIRE

Have any of the boys or girls who read the Colonist heard of a paper called the Standard of Empire? It is a weekly paper published in London which collects all the news from all the parts of the Empire. It tries to show both the colonies and the people of England just what is going on and how they can help one another. Of course this news can do no good if people do not read it.

The High School boy in British Columbia who gets the greatest number of subscribers to the Standard of Empire before June the 1st can have a free trip to Great Britain and back. He will spend three weeks there and will see many of the largest cities. The following particulars of the competition are given. The prize is worth working for.

The Standard of Empire offers free trips of three weeks in Great Britain and Ireland to the twelve Canadian high school, collegiate and county academy students or students of similar institutions that secure the highest number of subscriptions for that newspaper between February 23rd and June 1st of this year. The successful boys sail on the "Empress of Britain" July 18th and return on the "Empress of Ireland" August 19th. The boys will be accompanied by a physician. All expenses from the day the students leave home, whatever part of Canada, to the day of their return thereto, will be borne by the paper. The British Columbia boy will have a wonderful holiday of seven weeks and will travel over 13,000 miles.

The conditions of the competition have been drawn up after prolonged consultation with most of the educational authorities in Canada and have the approval of Earl Grey, the premier of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. The primary object of the London Standard which publishes the Standard of Empire in promoting this competition is to take a representative boy from every province in Canada and show him the Old Country under the best possible conditions and thus accomplish something in the way of practical imperialism. To make the party fully representative of the Dominion one student will be selected from Nova Scotia, one from New Brunswick, one from Quebec province (excluding Montreal city), one from Montreal, two from Ontario province (excluding Toronto), one from Toronto, one from Manitoba province (excluding Winnipeg), one from Winnipeg, one from Saskatchewan, one from Alberta, one from British Columbia. The boys will visit Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, and of course, London, where it is hoped, they will be received by Lord Roberts, who has such a great belief in young Canadian manhood.

THE CORAL NECKLACE

(By Grace E. Craig)

"Oh, Daddy! Look! There's Vesuvius! And it is really smoking!" cried Faire Atherton, dancing up to her father on the promenade deck of the Asturias.

The great liner was making her dignified way among the hazy islands of the bay towards the city of Naples, and all the passengers, having packed away their steamer caps and ulsters, were gathered on deck ready for the landing.

Fourteen-year-old Faire, with her merry face well tanned, now by the sea breezes, and all alight with interest, her grey eyes shining and her soft brown curls escaping from the huge bow which was encasing to hold them, made a pretty picture in her wide brown hat and brown corduroy traveling suit.

Her father looked down at her smilingly as she clung, chattering, to his arm.

"See, Daddy, all the little boats coming out to meet us! The people in that one have guitars! Oh! They are going to sing! And look, look! Those men are passing up bunches of violets on the end of a long stick! May I throw them some coppers? And oo-oo-oo! There are some little boys diving and coming up with pennies between their teeth!"

Mr. Atherton laughed heartily and followed his little daughter's hasty flight down the deck to a point nearer the interesting urchins.

To Faire the voyage from Boston to Naples had been a delight. Her mother and Aunt Alice had just been the least little bit ill, but Faire had not suffered, and she and her father had never once missed a meal in the big dining-saloon. They had played shuffle-board and bean-bag and tramped their four miles every day on deck.

The blue and gold days at sea were so glorious that Faire was almost sorry when the steamer at last reached the beautiful Azores and anchored in the harbor of the ancient city of Ponta del Garda, where Daddy said Columbus stopped for supplies on his first voyage to the new world.

She had enjoyed her afternoon in the old town, however. Everybody went ashore in tiny boats rowed by dark little Portuguese men, and hired queer carriages drawn by pairs of pretty little donkeys for drives about the island.

At Gibraltar, two or three days later, Faire had visited that great rock fortress of the English, crouching like a lion at the entrance of the Mediterranean, and in Genoa Daddy had taken her to see the tall, narrow house in the dark, narrow street where the great discoverer of her own dear land first opened his clear eyes.

And now at Naples, the "bella Napoli" of which the musicians in the boat were singing, the wonders were not to cease.

"Mother, mother!" Faire cried, as they drove up from the dock to their hotel on the hill. "Do see the corals! The shop windows are pink with them."

"Yes, dear," her mother answered smiling. "Naples is the best place in Europe to purchase corals. While we are here I mean to buy my little daughter a really fine necklace to take the place of the baby chain she is outgrowing."

"Oh, Monsey! I should like it above all things," and Faire's eyes were brighter than ever. "I've always loved my tiny string of coral beads, because Uncle Charlie brought it to me when I was a baby, but I do have to hold my breath when I put it on now."

Faire missed the soothing rocking of the good ship that first night on land after the two weeks' voyage and her sleep was disturbed by dreams of Mount Vesuvius spouting strings of coral beads which rolled down his mighty sides towards the city of Naples.

When she opened her gray eyes next morning, Aunt Alice was just ringing for the chambermaid. The ring was answered by a very young girl in a neat black dress and white cap and apron, an extremely pretty young girl, with the soft, lustrous eyes, dark hair and fine skin so common in Italy. Faire, sitting up in bed with her brown curls falling around her, realized that the little maid gazed at her rather wist-

fully, and then with a pang she saw that the lovely dark eyes and the rounded cheeks were swollen with weeping.

"That girl can't be much older than I am, Aunty," she said as she climbed out of bed after her aunt had given her orders. "And she had been crying. Did you see?"

"Poor child! Probably she is tired and unhappy. These Italian girls are obliged to work very hard," and Aunt Alice looked troubled for a moment. Then she pushed aside the curtains and both aunt and niece promptly forgot little Teresita. Vesuvius was in plain sight and the beautiful Neapolitan bay, the fairest picture in the whole wide world, lay just beneath the window.

The happy day flew by on wings. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Aunt Alice, and Faire went to Pompeii, and walked up and down the ancient streets and peered into the houses which had been buried under Vesuvius' ashes for so many centuries; to Sorrento, that village of orange groves, perched on its bluff above the purple sea; and finally drove across the mountains to Amalfi and stayed several days in the old convent which had been turned into a hotel, where Faire often saw the few monks who still remain there walking up and down under the orange trees, with bowed heads and serene faces.

Daddy read to her Longfellow's beautiful poem while they sat on the terrace overlooking the dreamy "Salerian bay with its sickle of white sand" and the "dim discovered coast" where Paestum with its ruins lies.

When they were back in Naples once more Mrs. Atherton decided that it was quite time for an expedition to the shops with the fascinating windows which had so charmed Faire on her arrival, and the little girl looked forward joyfully to becoming the proud owner of one of the dainty necklaces which were displayed everywhere in such profusion. She was to choose it herself and she could hardly wait. To be turned loose amongst the rosy corals would be bliss indeed.

Faire sat in her room on the eventful morning counting over the Italian coins which her mother had given her the night before.

"For the necklace, dear," Mrs. Atherton had said, "and the keepsakes for the home people."

"One hundred and twenty-five francs! Twenty-five dollars!" the little girl chanted softly. "Dearie me! What gorgeous things I can buy!"

Just then the door which Faire had left unlocked opened and the small chambermaid appeared with broom and dusters to arrange the room for the day. She was about to withdraw hastily when the American girl called her. She had been weeping again, in fact she seemed to be always sorrowful, and kind little Faire felt that she must fathom these depths of woe.

"What is the matter, Teresita?" she asked gently. "You have been crying, I know. Won't you tell me what troubles you?"

Teresita spoke very fair English, but for a moment she did not answer. Then she said with a little catch in her voice,

"I am unhappy, very unhappy!"

"I am so sorry," and Faire clasped her hands before her in a way she had when she felt most deeply. "I noticed how sad you looked the first day we were here. What is the trouble? Can I help you?"

It is doubtful if Teresita understood all Faire's words, but she did understand the sympathy in the eloquent little face, and to Faire's distress she burst into tears.

Then the story all came out. Teresita was the eldest of several children and her widowed mother was very poor. The girl had been in school until about six weeks ago, and had stayed on until the end of the term would have received what she called a "certificate," and then might easily have obtained a good position in a shop. But the mother had been ill for several weeks in the winter and unable to do her regular laundry work for the hotel, and the house-hold funds were consequently so low that when Teresita's gown and shoes became too badly worn to appear at school, new ones were out of the question.

"And so," the little maid finished, "I did grieve it all up, and came here. The hotel people furnish the clothes but I shall never get here enough wage to help the mother, while if I might have position in a shop I should have earned as much as twenty francs a week. I was so disappointed."

Faire looked at pretty, sorrowful Teresita and then she looked at her little silver purse for a long moment.

"Don't cry!" she said softly at last. "How much would a new gown and new shoes and the other things you need cost?"

"Fifty francs," Teresita said sadly. "And I shall never earn here so much until I am too old for school."

Faire rose and walked around the chair where the little Italian had dropped down, and suddenly something glittered on Teresita's white apron.

"Oh, but you must not!" the girl cried. "Fifty francs! Madame, the mother, will not like it."

"It is mine," Faire said. "Mother gave it to me for a coral necklace, but I would far rather have you use it, Teresita."

For a moment Faire's straight little American figure in its Peter Thompson suit stood opposite Teresita's little, rounded, already stooping form in its uniform of service, and then the two girls suddenly put their arms about each other and Faire felt a soft kiss on her cheek.

Mrs. Atherton and Aunt Alice could hardly refrain from openly regretting Faire's generosity, but Mr. Atherton restrained them.

"The money was Faire's he said, "and I am glad to find that she is unselfish enough to give up something she really cares for to help a less fortunate girl."

"But, Robert," Faire's mother mourned, "the child will not have another such opportunity to purchase corals, and girls do love them so. She was very brave, but I felt so sorry, when we were selecting gifts for all her little friends, that she was to have nothing. I believe I shall go down and get a string of beads and surprise her."

"Don't!" Mr. Atherton counseled. "Faire will not care for it now. I did not notice that she seemed unhappy when she returned from her shopping. I know my girl, and I think she can get on without a coral chain a while longer."

The very day the Athertons left Naples Teresita left the hotel to return to school.

A year later, when Faire was back in her Boston home, and had quite forgotten her longing for the pink glories of the Neapolitan windows, a box came for her one day. It was addressed in the clear, round hand which is taught in the public schools, and bore many foreign stamps.

Faire opened it wonderingly, and there on a bed of white cotton lay a coral necklace.

Mrs. Atherton and Aunt Alice exclaimed in rapture. It was a wonderfully fine chain, very long, and with beads perfectly matched, and as delicate in tint as the inside of a shell. A card attached bore the words, "From Teresita."

A little note written in the same careful hand told how Teresita had finished school and at once obtained a good position in a dressmaking establishment. She had been able to keep her brothers in school also, and they could soon find positions now, and Teresita would be relieved from care, thanks to the young American Signorina. The writer knew that her kind friend had longed for a coral necklace, and as an uncle had returned from America with his savings and started a small jewelry shop in Naples, she had been able to obtain this one at a reasonable price. She was sending it with her "gratitude and reverent love."

"Him!" Daddy said, when Faire exhibited her treasure to him. It is extremely handsome, but I should value the later even more highly than the necklace. There are things more precious than coral beads. Don't you think so, daughter?"—St. Nicholas.

SHORT STORIES

Capturing Monkeys

A famous animal-dealer has been telling recently how wild animals are captured for his great establishment at Hamburg. Monkeys, he says, are captured by wholesale in the Soudan by a simple device. First, all the drinking places in a given region are covered with thorny bushes except one. In this way the monkeys are concentrated, when thirsty, at one spot. Corn is strewn on the ground near this drinking place, and after the monkeys have grown partial to that spot, an enormous cage, similar to the thatch-

ed huts used by the native Soudanese, is carried to it in the dead of night. One side of the cage is propped up on a stake. The daily allowance of corn is then strewn inside the cage. This is repeated for several days, until the monkeys have no hesitation in entering the cage. Then, at night, a long cord is attached to the stake. The cord is covered with the desert sand, and extends to the hiding-place of the hunters. Presently a troop of monkeys appears, confidently enters the cage, and begins to eat the corn there. The hunters then pull the cord, the stake falls, and the monkeys are prisoners. Natives force them to the ground by means of sticks, enter the cage and bind the prisoners, and then take them to the place of shipment. There is no cruelty in this method, except the mere act of making the monkeys prisoners.

A Few Tongue-Twisters

A London paper recently offered a series of prizes for the best "tongue-twisting" sentences. The Wide-Awakers will find the prize-winning contributions quite amusing; here they are:

A growing gleam growing green.
The bleak breeze blighted the bright broom blossoms.

Two toads, totally tired, tried to trot to Tedbury, Strlet strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sticky silky snakes.

Susan shineth shoes and socks; socks and shoes shines Susan. She ceaseth shinling shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black-spotted haddock; a black spot on the black back of a black-spotted haddock.

Oliver Oglethorpe ogled an owl and an oyster. Did Oliver Oglethorpe ogle an owl and an oyster, where are the owl and the oyster? Oliver Oglethorpe ogled?

If you can get through with that exercise without tying your tongue into a quintuple bowknot, you will deserve a greater prize than the London paper offered in this unique contest. Save the list, and introduce it at one of your Christmas gatherings.

Many Fishes in One

It is said that the starfish has a unique way of escaping from a net when it is caught; it falls apart into a dozen fragments, and these fragments slide through the meshes. But the strangest part of it is that each of the fragments becomes, in time, a perfect fish. The only way to preserve a starfish is to plunge it into fresh water soon after it is taken; that kills it instantly.

Here are three of "Poor Richard's" sayings: "Lost time is never found again," "The cat in gloves catches no mice," "He who rises late must trot all day."

It is well to be careful of one's company. Franklin says "He that lives with cripples learns to limp," and "He that lives with wolves learns to howl."

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Kid Gloves

Nursy put a beau'ful pair o' new gloves

On my fat little hands today;

But, you know, they sort o' scare me,

Cause I heard my nursy say,

"Those gloves are very 'spensive ones;

White knitted ones would do;

But those is made o' real kidskin."

Oh, dear! I wonder who—

'Cause of'en when big Uncle Bob

Comes out wif us to stay,

He kisses mother; 'en he says,

"How are the kids today?"

Now, who you spos'e he means by "kids?"

Why, Bruvver Ted an' me!

I wonder who on ear' got skinned

To make these gloves for me?"

—Sunday Magazine.

Fighting a Typhoon—A U. S. Transport

By A. P. Taylor, Chief of Detectives, Honolulu

N the summer of 1899 the United States War Department assembled at Jefferson City, Missouri, one of the finest trains of experienced army mules and horses ever organized for foreign service. From Cuba, from the northern borders of the United States, from frontier army posts, and, in fact, from every part of the United States where the quartermaster's insignia were in evidence, these animals were brought to the common rendezvous in Missouri. They were the pick of the army—staid old mules and horses that had been in the service for years, and knew almost as much of military discipline as the men in blue. Their transhipment followed in July, and then the War Department cast about for a vessel in which to ship them to Manila, where General Otis was even then delaying important army movements in order that these animals might accompany the troops to "the front."

The Siam had just returned from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal. She was a fine, big ten-knot boat, with Austrian officers and sailors. The War Department decided, although she flew the flag of the Emperor Joseph, that she was just the vessel needed. Early in August, after several weeks of hammering, sawing, and building of superstructures, three hundred and seventy-three horses and mules were sent aboard and placed in separate stalls for the long voyage to Manila. The loading of the animal cargo was a matter of much concern to the War Department, with the result that almost the pick of the packers and teamsters of the army—fifty-six in all—were chosen for the voyage.

In command of these rough-and-ready plainsmen was Captain J. P. O'Neil, 25th Infantry, United States Army. Captain O'Neil was just the sort of man to deal with the cowboys—no army dandy, but a true-blue soldier, and the men admired and loved him.

Among the horses was the thoroughbred presented to General "Joe" Wheeler, United States Army, by the citizens of Alabama after his return from the Cuban campaign. "Beauty," he was called by the men, and he was given a place of honor near the officers' cabin. Yet another splendid animal was the horse belonging to Miss Wheeler, daughter of the General, who was then an army nurse in the Philippines.

The officers and crew were all Austrians, with the exception of two engineers. The commander was Captain Sennen Raicich, sailor, gentleman, and postage stamp connoisseur. His hobby was rare stamps, and his cabin was filled with cases containing valuable specimens.

Ten days after leaving San Francisco the Siam reached Honolulu, and the horses and mules were taken ashore and sent to the Government corrals, where they recuperated for two days. During this time Captain O'Neil spent much time considering the arrangement of the stalls. These were arranged along the main deck and in the first hold below. Over the exposed portions of the main deck superstructures had been raised to protect the animals from the elements. The forward deck was loaded with hay and grain for use during the voyage, while between decks was a stock of forage. Over the officers' section a deck house was built, and used as a sleeping place for the cowboys.

The Honoluluans took great interest in the horses, and hundreds examined the stalls, which were arranged along the sides of the steamer, the animals facing inward. Small chains fastened to the supports on either side led to the rings of the halters. Cleats were nailed to the flooring to give the animals footing during storms.

For several days the voyage toward the Philippines was delightful. Half-cloudy days and trade winds maintained an even temperature throughout the ship. Officers, crew, cowboys, the few passengers, and the animals were on the best of terms.

On September 17 a terrific storm burst over the steamer. The vessel rolled, and the horses, unused to such a motion, had difficulty in retaining their feet. Clouds of spray dashed over the bridge and tons of water broke upon the decks. The stalls were flooded and became slippery and the animals frequently fell. Sometimes a lurch threw at least fifty from their feet. Instantly there was a struggling, kicking mass of horse and mule flesh on the decks. For two days and nights this went on, and few men were able to sleep. Finally things got so bad that Captain O'Neil sent a written request to Captain Raicich to change the course of the vessel to any direction that would give the least motion to the ship. With considerable difficulty and no little danger, the ship was then put about, and all hands breathed a sigh of relief. The vessel scudded before the wind, riding more easily, though she was going far out of her course.

After that storm the ship was a hospital, for two hundred and thirty-three horses and mules were more or less injured, and six of the animals died of their injuries.

On September 29 the steamer was close to Cape Engano, on the northern coast of the Island of Luzon. On the morning of September 30 the sky became overcast, the wind freshened, and the barometer fell. In the afternoon there was a peculiar glow in the clouds, which behaved most curiously; they seemed caught in currents of wind and were stretched out across the heavens in orderly lines, parallel with the horizon. To the landsman none of the signs were ominous, but the ship's officers sent orders quietly among the crew.

Evening came on, the sea began to stir, and the crests of little waves broke sharply. The Siam was now in sight of the northernmost portion of Luzon, and as Cape Engano was approached she was slowed down, but the captain and officers looked in vain for the lightship on the Cape. At ten o'clock the commander changed the course of the vessel from west to north, thereby keeping out of the channel above the Cape, for he would not risk entering the waterway without first picking up the light.

At eleven o'clock the heavens and the sea seemed to meet in a mighty clash. There was one mighty reverberating roar, the steamer heeled over, the wind howled through the rigging, and the stern, lifting high out of the water, permitted the propeller to race, shaking the vessel from stern to stern. The gong and bells rang sharply in the engine room, the propeller stopped altogether, spun again. The tramping of feet sounded along the decks; orders were shouted from the bridge in Austrian. The cowboys gathered on the main deck and waited anxiously—for what, they did not know.

Then, almost without warning, a demoniacal sea and a fearful wind, with legions of horrible, never-to-be-forgotten night terrors, appeared to leap on the ship from the darkness.

A sickening dread crept into my heart. In fifteen minutes the whole fury of the typhoon was upon us. It was almost midnight of September 30 when we realized, by a glance into the chart room, that a battle for our lives was upon us. It was human science matched against the ungovernable fury of the elements. Which would win?

I made my way to the bridge, clinging now to a rope, and now down upon my knees with my arms around a stanchion. By main force I held on to the wheel-house, where the captain and his two mates directed the course of the stricken ship. Their faces were set with grim determination, their eyes staring fiercely now at the compass and then at the boiling seas, which pitched and rolled us about like a paper box. The wheel flew round from side to side. One end of the bridge rose and towed me until I leaned over almost upright against the ascending deck and as suddenly it fell until it seemed to plow the water. The wind, blowing at eighty miles an hour, tore canvas and rigging to shreds.

Suddenly the bow lifted high upon a monster wave. Higher, higher, higher it rose, while the stern sank down into a yawning chasm. Simultaneously a huge wave struck us abeam. Down came the bow, and over

heeled the steamer upon her side. From below came the nerve-racking bellowing and screaming of the terrified animals as they strove madly to keep their feet. Hoarse shouts came up from the lower decks, where the cowboys were endeavoring to help their charges. Now and then there was a crash as an animal was flung bodily out of its stall across the deck, where it smashed stalls and set other animals loose. Each time the ship rolled I set my teeth, for each swing seemed about to plunge us into the boiling black abyss below. Often my heart seemed to stand still, and I waited for the moment when our devoted band would be hurled into eternity.

Presently half a dozen of us descended to the stokehold in order to send ashes up to the deck to be spread under the hoofs of the struggling animals. Out of that stifling hole bucketful after bucketful was hoisted until the deck was strewn with debris. But the heat of the stokehold and the unusual labor caused the amateur stokers to sicken, and, exhausted and nauseated, we climbed to the deck again and lay there gasping.

With morning the storm grew worse. At nine o'clock Captain Raicich determined to heave the ship to, but the plan had to be abandoned, owing to stress of weather. The steamer was compelled to head directly into the wind, which eddied in dizzy concentric circles around a larger circumference. My diary contains the following notes jotted down in the afternoon of October 1, written mainly in shorthand while I lay ill in my bunk:

"Good heavens! Another such day and night as we have been having and I believe I shall become insane. Buffeted and tossed about like a feather, careening, rolling, and pitching, the Siam seems ready to take her final plunge. Just now a great wave lifted the bow until it seemed the vessel would stand straight upon her stern; the stern went down and threw us up again with a terrific lift. A wave strikes the bow and races the full length of the vessel, tearing everything loose it can rip from its fastenings. It is sickening. I am writing this in the very midst, the centre, of the worst kind of storm one can encounter at sea. The men are shouting and cursing, the animals pawing and uttering plaintive sounds.

"We don't know where we are. We know we are heading northeast to get away from ragged reefs which lie to the north of Luzon. We are steaming directly in the face of the typhoon and make no progress. The barometer has fallen twelve points since noon. May Heaven have mercy on us!

"7 a. m., October 2nd—What terrible

sights I have witnessed during this awful time! The storm increased every hour of the night, the barometer going down from 82 to 30, disclosing the fact that we were heading directly toward the centre of the typhoon. We have rolled so heavily that the rail goes under at each dip. The men remained at their posts in the stable division, striving to keep the animals from plunging out of their stalls from sheer terror. Suddenly a mule falls. Men hurry to raise it. A return lurch, and down go a score—a mass of maddened, screaming brutes. From every part of the ship whistle signals are heard calling for help. None can be offered, and there the poor beasts lie piled up on each other, sliding upon their sides and backs from one side of the ship to the other, tearing strips of flesh from their bodies, causing them to groan piteously in their helplessness. The ship is tossed every way, up and down, side to side. Heavy seas break across the decks.

"Crash! There goes the cowboys' bunk house on the poop deck. It is flooded, and the men's belongings are sweeping into the sea. The water is pouring down into our cabins. Destruction everywhere. Another crash—the rending of timbers in the stable sections. I hear the men shouting warnings and hear their feet tramping across the decks. The stalls have given way entirely. Horses are plunging through the hatchways into the lower stable divisions. A thud, a groan, and they are dead. The rest are piled up in sickening, agonizing masses, rolling, snorting, kicking, and endeavoring to get upon their feet. No man dare move from his holding-place. One has to stand almost upon the cabin wall to keep erect.

"There they lie, all our pets, the captain's thoroughbred, General Wheeler's own charger. There are twenty horses dead in one heap. A mule has plunged right down into the engine room, breaking its legs. It lay there for two hours before Captain O'Neil could shoot the suffering beast. The engineers crawled over the carcass as they stood at the throttles to ease the engines down as the propeller raged.

"The terrific battle of the elements outside beggars any description from me. Intensify any storm you have experienced on land a couple of thousand times, add all the terrors that darkness can furnish, add the thoughts of terrible death staring you in the face every minute, with the sights and sounds of Dante's Inferno, and then perhaps you can gain some idea of our misery.

"At daylight the seas swept across and filled up on decks. Then it was that Spartan

measures had to be taken. The hatches were ordered to be battened down, thus confining in a death-trap nearly two hundred mules. We knew it meant death by suffocation to those that were still living, but our own lives were at stake, and to save our own the animals must be sacrificed.

"I am now writing in the chart room. If the vessel should sink, I don't want to be caught like a rat down in my cabin, although there will be no chance for life in any case if we go down.

"To make our terror worse the Austrian firemen have mutinied. They heard that the captain had given up the ship. They were right, for he told us to prepare for the worst. Think of knowing that we have got to drown! Our boats are all smashed and hanging in bits at the davits. The firemen tumbled up on the deck looking like demons from the underworld. Then Captain O'Neil showed his true nature. He became the hard, steel-like soldier. He sternly ordered them below, but the men did not move. The cowboys knew instinctively that without steam to turn the engines we must surely founder. Two of the cowboys seized the ring-leader, and, placing the ends of a lasso about his wrists and thumbs, started to draw the rope over a guy wire, threatening to string him up by the thumbs. Captain O'Neil had turned away when these men took the prisoner in charge. Immediately the frightened crew turned and fled down to the stokehold.

"Who can blame the poor beggars? Life is as sweet to them as to us. Two hours later they came up again, but the display of an army revolver in Captain O'Neil's hand caused them to retreat.

"The chief engineer, an Englishman, has gone insane. Thirty-three years at sea, and now he has gone to pieces! The terror of the long vigils at the throttle unnerved him. I passed him a little while ago; he was sitting in his cabin wailing piteously, his face blanched with terror. The little Scotch second engineer has been on duty every hour since the night of the 30th. His whole back was scalped by steam. Dr. Calkins bound it up in cotton and oil, and he is working as if nothing had happened, brave little fellow.

"6 a. m., Tuesday morning, October 3rd. Another chapter in my experience of Hades. No one is on duty except the ship's officers. It is a ship of the dead. I have just taken a look down the upper stable division, and the sight sickened me. The poor brutes of horses and mules, mangled and torn, lay in heaps, the live ones trying to extricate themselves from the dead.

"At last the typhoon has spent itself, and by tomorrow morning we shall probably be able to get back on our course and make a fresh start for Manila. Nearly all the horses and about two hundred mules are wounded as far as we can ascertain. Soon the hatches will be taken off, and we can learn the horrible truth.

"October 4th.—All morning long the dead animals have been hoisted out and thrown overboard. How horrible it all is! The men working in the lower holds are overpowered and compelled to come up on deck every few minutes. We have three steam winches going. We found only one live mule in the lower hold. Captain O'Neil has been shooting most of the live animals, for they are beyond hope in their terrible condition.

"Captain Raicich told me today that for four hours yesterday he did not know whether the ship would pull through. The Siam got into the trough and could not be steered. He said he was prepared then for death. He said he has never before experienced such a terrible storm. We don't know just where we are yet, as we can take no observations.

"What a terrible change in Captain Raicich's appearance! He never left the bridge for three days and nights. He, as well as the two men at the wheel, were lashed to stanchions. He wore two oil 'slickers,' but they are in ribbons, and the tar from them has sunk into his hair and beard and deep into his skin. He is dirty and wretched-looking. His cheeks are sunken and there is an almost insane glare in his eyes. He looks like a wreck, but in spite of his terrible ordeal he is as decisive in manner as before. Poor fellow, he hardly ate anything during the whole of the typhoon. He saved our lives.

"We have just located our position. We are a hundred miles north of Luzon, and close by are the dreaded coral-teeth we tried to avoid.

"October 5th.—We are now nearing Manila Bay, and have cleared up the vessel fairly well and thrown most of the carcasses overboard. The ship is a wreck; everything seems to have been twisted, broken, torn, or damaged in some way. Up to last night we got overboard three hundred and fifty-five carcasses. This morning four more were found dead and two others had to be shot. We now have only twelve animals left, some of which may land at Manila alive. This is all we have left out of three hundred and seventy-three. Dozens of sharks follow in the wake of the vessel. The Siam's expedition has been the most disastrous in the transport service."

As a matter of fact, the Siam actually landed only two animals at Manila. They were little Spanish mules which had been thrown into the coal-hold, and, strange to say, had not a scratch upon them. They were and are still known in and about Manila as the "Million-Dollar Beauties" of the quartermaster's department.—Wide World Magazine.

How British Museum Came Into Being

IKE most of the great institutions and achievements in which the race takes pride, like the Empire and the Constitution themselves, the British Museum owes much to what apparently was luck or accident, but which in the after-event looks like the half-conscious work of a slowly maturing destiny.

In its present completeness and ordered equipment, the national museum of Great Britain might seem, were its history unknown, the embodiment of a logically formulated idea, like some more recent collections elsewhere; yet it has grown in its own way, much as English oaks have done, spreading out into spontaneous, vigorous branches; and in spite of British haphazard, and in spite of occasional blighting winds from the treasury, the full growth has attained a rich organic unity.

As most people know, the museum had its origin in the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who died at a great old age in January, 1753. Sloane, an Irishman of Scotch descent, was a distinguished physician, with a keen interest in and gift for natural science. He was made a baronet by George I.; he became president of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society. But in his younger days he had spent two years in Jamaica, 1687-1689, and had, with well-directed energy, formed a fine collection illustrative of the natural history of the island.

To this collection he was always adding during the rest of his long career; and the splendid bequest of a much-travelled friend, Charleton, very greatly enhanced its value. Long before his death he had conceived a strong desire that his collections should be kept together and put to public use. In 1739 he made a will, subsequently modified by codicils, embodying his intention. At one time he designed that the collections should be kept in his Chelsea manor-house; but in the end the house was left to his daughters. In its final form the will directed that the collections should be offered, for the comparatively small sum of \$100,000, to the King, and, failing him, to Parliament. The King looked askance at the offer, and the matter was brought before the House of Commons. Here, too, there was hesitation. Chance, however, or destiny was working for the scheme of a national museum.

It happened that another famous collection, intended for public use and access, was without a fixed resting-place or home of its own. This was the library, chiefly of manuscripts, which had been formed in the sixteenth century by Sir Robert Cotton. It had been housed in various temporary quarters, and while at Ashburnham House, Westminster, had been

partly destroyed by fire. Sloane's offer gave practical emphasis to the question of housing the Cottonian Library, the neglect of which had become a scandal. A group of members of Parliament, with Onslow, the speaker, at their head, conceived the idea of combining the two collections and, furthermore, of purchasing for the nation the splendid collection of manuscripts made by Robert Harley, Queen Anne's Minister, and his son. Parliament was brought to approve of the plan and the British Museum became an accomplished fact.

It was certainly a piece of good fortune that these two libraries were added to Sloane's collection, not only because of their great value, but because they gave the museum a more comprehensive character. Sloane's collection was mainly, though by no means entirely, a natural history collection. With all its admirable uses, a museum dominated by this character does not wholly fulfil its function as a Temple of the Muses.

It was fortunate, therefore, that from the outset the museum represented other needs besides those of natural science. As it grew, it was to become more and more an embodiment of the fullest and finest conception of a museum; a home of "the humanities"; a kind of silent university, admitting all who cared to learn; a store-house not only of the wonders of nature but of the many inventions of man.

It is odd to think that the means chosen by Parliament for raising the necessary funds was a lottery but so it was. Then arose the question of housing the collections. Buckingham House was available; and it is only by an accident that the museum does not now occupy the site of the King's palace. But the price asked was thought too much, and it was finally decided to purchase Montagu House in Bloomsbury. How delightful a site must this have been in the mid-eighteenth century! The well-proportioned house of ruddy brick and white stone had a spacious garden at its back, with green fields in prospect stretching up to the hills of Highgate. By degrees this garden was enclosed with long galleries; then in the 'forties of the last century, Montagu house was finally to disappear and make way for the great stone front of the present day.

The long gallery housing the library of George III., presented by his son, and still known as the King's library, was completed in 1827. But the great increase in the department of printed books dates from the passing of the Copyright Act of 1842, under which a copy of every British book has to be deposited in the museum. Till 1852 what was left of the old, garden of Montagu house, within the quadrangle of galleries which had gradually grown up round it, remained unoccupied. In that year Panizzi, afterwards principal librarian, proposed that this space should be used for the extension of the library. People who climb the dome of St. Paul's are often surprised by the apparition of another huge dome against the western sky which they have never noticed from London streets. It is the dome of the great reading room, considerably larger, indeed, than that of St. Paul's itself, though it makes little impression in its own neighborhood, being mostly hidden from view. Round this are the galleries of iron-work, filling the rectangular space with their miles of bookshelves. This extension was completed in 1857.

Still the museum grew apace. Besides the remarkable Assyrian collections, the second half of the nineteenth century saw endless precious additions in all the various departments. The natural history collections became absurdly over-crowded, cramped in a single section of the Bloomsbury building, whereas, now the huge museum at South Kensington, erected in 1880-83, seems none too ample for them. Even this removal, the building of a new wing on the east, the white wing, in 1884, and the recent transference of provincial newspapers to Hendon have not prevented the collections from again becoming over-crowded, though the new buildings now in course of slow erection will afford relief for a time. Who knows what another century will see?